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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

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Milk

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.					
21st	July	ARABIA	7903		
28th	"	ORIENTAL	5264	BRITANNIA	6525
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA	6808		
11th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th	"	PERSIA	7951		
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5264	MARMORA	10809
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9509		
8th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
15th	"	EGYPT	7912		
22nd	"	ORIENTAL	5264	MACEDONIA	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA	6603		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *11th July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,625	Verron	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufa	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	X	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July 1906.
DUMBEA	5,916	X	18th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA),
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1050.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
B	Aston Hall	3,626	June	6	June	22	July	4	July 21
B	Stanley Hall	4,164	"	23	July	5	"	25	" 26
A	Trafford Hall	5,808	"	30	"	14	"	2	Aug. 1
B	Rowsley Hall	4,307	July	10	"	24	Aug.	5	" 10
B	Langton Hall	4,400	"	24	Aug.	6	"	18	" 23
A	City of Athens	5,594	Aug.	8	"	28	"	31	Sept. 6
B	Alston Hall	4,331	"	13	"	27	Sept.	8	" 14
A	City of Karachi	3,800	"	29	Sept.	11	"	22	" 27
B	City of Agra	4,320	Sept.	5	"	18	"	30	Oct. 6
B	Aston Hall	3,626	"	14	"	28	Oct.	13	" 20

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agts. for ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall, No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 20th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BELIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,298 tons, on or about 11th Aug. calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Seychelles.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

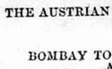
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th July, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRAZERFERDINAND	C. Malcovih	6946	20th July 1906
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "
* AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7000	9th Oct. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,188	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

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SASSOON HOUSE, 54, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Debarbieri	15th July 1906
CATANIA	4,030	....	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
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Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....Gold $3,393,686·99
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
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Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale (Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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OARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

7 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs.	A.
BLUE SERGE SUITS FROM	35	0
SMART WATERPROOF COATS FROM ...	26	0
REGULATION " CLOAKS " ...	30	0
SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS " ...	5	8
BLACK AMERICAN BOOTS " ...	22	0

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS} BOMBAY.

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the Principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc., in Western India, with DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

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ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

☞ A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. ☜

MONGINI BROTHERS'
RESTAURANT
NOW OPEN.

LUNCHEONS, from 12 till 3 . . . . . Re. 1
DINNERS, from 6 till 9 . . . . . Rs 2

SERVICE A LA CARTE.

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EUROPEAN MAITRE d'HOTEL.

TELEPHONE No. 325.
25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
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GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS.
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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

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THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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H. G. W. MEIKLE,
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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.
ASSETS EXCEED...14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME...2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable. Apply
CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
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CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE
Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil, Residents are also supplied with Paper
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

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HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.
THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

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NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

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NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; and to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, R 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £6,000,000.
Funds in hand exceed £5,600,000,
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Insurances accepted at Current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Rates Moderate. Liberal Conditions.
Active Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts,
For particulars apply
MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Including Indian Midland Section.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, MANUAL FIRE ENGINES, CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, 1906, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Re. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in the fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 13TH JULY, 1906.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY AND EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF REDUCED RATES BY THE E. I., G. I. P. AND B. N. RYS. FOR THE CARRIAGE OF COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL FROM THE JHERRIA, RANEEGUNGE GIRIDIH, SANCTORIA AND CHAURASHI, FIELDS, TO BOMBAY.

WITH effect from the 15th July, 1906, the following reduced rates will be introduced for Public and Railway coal, coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads booked at owner's risk, from all collieries situated in the Jherria, Raneegunge, Giridih, Sanctoria and Chaurashi fields, to Bombay, by either the B.-N. Ry. (*via* Nagpore) or E. I. Ry. (*via* Jubbulpore) routes.

From	To Bombay per ton.
All collieries in the Jherria, Raneegunge, Giridih and Sahctoria fields	Rs. 11-4-0
Chaurashi " " "	11-2-0

Charges will be calculated and collected on a tonnage basis, subject to the present minimum charge for the different types of wagon used.

Fractions of a ton will be charged as follows :—

Below 2 cwt.— . . .	No charge.
2 cwt. & below 8 cwt. . .	Charge as for ½ ton.
8 " " " 12 " "	" " " ½ "
12 " " " 18 " "	" " " ¾ "
18 " " over " "	" " " 1 "

W. A. DRING,
General Traffic Manager,
E. I. RAILWAY.

A. M. CLARK,
Traffic Manager,
B. N. RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA, 12th JULY 1906.

REMINGTON RIBBONS !

TO REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Users :—Genuine Remington Ribbons, in any colour we are now able to supply at Rs. 2-8-0 each.

These are manufactured by the Remington Company themselves, and are the finest quality of ribbon made, and will outlast two common ribbons. At this price it will be found the greatest economy to use no other kind.

These ribbons can only be obtained from us.

WARDEN & Co.,
Remington Typewriter Agents,
BOMBAY.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

Capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

t is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per share ; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

DIRECTORS :

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P. Messrs.
Ludha Ebhraihim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL. B., Messrs.
Thakurdas & Co.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P. Messrs.
Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq., (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. THAKURDAS & Co.
SECRETARIES :
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.
REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY :
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

It is hoped that with the Call of Rs. 20 per Share as stated above the Company will be in a position to work successfully, and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further Calls.

All funds of this Company will be invested in Government Securities only according to the terms of Articles of Association.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bazaar" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS :—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES :—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

New Proprietary, New Management.

NEW TYPE, NEW MACHINERY, NEW FEATURES.

One-Fourth the old Price.

EIGHT TIMES THE VALUE.

LATEST TELEGRAMS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Special London Letters.

PRICE : ONE ANNA.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPORTING NOTES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NEWS.

ART, MUSIC, THE DRAMA.

SOCIAL NOTES.

FULLEST LOCAL NEWS.

DAWK EDITIONS

for

UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

FIRST DAWK

In Time for

PUNJAB MAIL.

LAST DAWK EDITION

for

CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

To be obtained in Bombay on application.

PRICE : ONE ANNA ONLY.

ADVERTISERS PLEASE NOTE :—

CIRCULATION RAPIDLY INCREASING.

THREE EDITIONS DAILY.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS Every Day.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SEE TO-MORROW'S

Bombay Gazette.

SPECIAL MILITARY LETTER.

LITERARY NOTES.

FURTHER NEW FEATURES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE : SHANGHAI.

A LEVEL PREMIUM, OLD LINE, BRITISH COMPANY.

Insurance in Force. . . .	Rs. 3,68,02,378
Assets	,, 52,80,239
Reserve	,, 44,95,298
Business written last year . .	,, 1,48,89,396
Yearly income.	,, 28,83,602

DHUNJIBHOY B. PETIT & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
7-11, Elphinstone Circle.

J. M. MUSSEN,
MANAGER FOR INDIA.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the PUBLIC that I, the undersigned, SOLE PROPRIETOR of the BOMBAY TAILORING COMPANY, have admitted from MONDAY, the 16th instant, Mr. MAHMEDBHAI AHMED LADAK as Partner in my said Company, and the dealings of the Company will continue under the name of LADAK and DALA from this day.

ABU DALA,
Proprietor.

BOMBAY, 16TH JULY, 1906.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. No interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... ,, 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... ,, 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Newchang.	KOBE.
Lioyang	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Peking.	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Antung.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Tieling.		

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERRS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

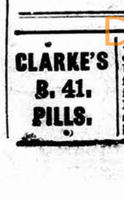
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.



CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it. MAROES and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

BROUGHAM.—A neat Single-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, light and comfortable, in excellent serviceable order, with Lamps and Shafts, Two Shelves in front for Books and Papers. Recently re-tyred. Price Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 381J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED an Experienced EUROPEAN NURSE to look after a child one year old in a Parsee Family in Bombay. Only those properly understanding the care of Young children and holding good testimonials to the effect need apply. Aya kept. Good pay to an experienced person. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box. No. 385J., Advt Dept "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for some months, a roomy lock-up GODOWN in proximity to the Medical Store Depot. Must be clean, dry and safe. Apply, stating terms to the MEDICAL STOREKEEPER to Govt., Bombay.

WANTED the SERVICES of MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for one month at least. Apply sharp Box No. 155, Care of this Paper.

WANTED a practical CARDER and SPINNER of long-standing for a local mill. Apply Box No. 367 J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette," Stating terms and qualifications. None need apply unless thoroughly conversant with the line.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DERN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPRING MOTOR FAN—Works at high Speed for nearly 2 hours by single winding without any cost. Most useful for Desk, Dinner Table, Sick room and various other purposes. Price Rs. 75.—SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 26 years ago, has required only Re.1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Grand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette' Office.

FRUITS FOR SALE ! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3 ; 5 lbs Bombay Hulwa Rs. 3 ; 25 Red Bananas or 3 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2 ; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3 ; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During months of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Re. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WANTED, for Export, Pure Ghee packed in Tins of 1 Maund each. Apply to Box No. 1,000, Bombay Gazette

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs. A.
Ambarose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12 8
Iberia and Vernalis per bottle	8 8
Violette Ambre Splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose, Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Ollet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each	3 8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Rs. 1-12, box	5 0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2 8
Roger and Gallett's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3 8

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further Extensions and Renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms Airy and Commodious, With Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Bombay mails of 30th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	87 7/8	=	— 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 3/4	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 9/16	=	— 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 3/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	30 1/8	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	65 1/8	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·47	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·84 1/2	=	— 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	=	do
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3/4	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	2	=	— 1/8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £80,000
Gold to do £60,000
Silver to Calcutta £60,000.
Gold to Calcutta £10,000.

METALS—

Copper Braziers £ 92 — £ 1
Yellow metal 7 3/8 — 4s0.
Tin Plates £ 0-12-3.
Bar Iron Belgian £ 5-17-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-12-6.
Basic steel Bars £ 6-1-6.

WHEAT—Quiet.

RAPESEED—

Brown 45 1-4 + 1-4 J.-A. sellers firm.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 44 + 3-4 J.-A. sellers firm.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	6,000
Spot	6·12 + 2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4 + 1-16
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,500
Imports	nil
Futures closed	steady

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·84	5·72	5·72
+ 6	+ 7	+ 7
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·68	5·67	5·67
+ 7	+ 7	+ 7
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·68	5·69	5·71
+ 7	+ 6	+ 7

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	19,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. to Great Continent	17,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·90
Futures, month of July	10·22 — 3
Do. month of Dec	10·39 — 3

* Advanced early owing to Official weather reports considered favorable and later through bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1/16
Futures, month of Aug	10·68 + 1
Do. month of Oct	10·35 + 1
Tone at close	lously steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	27,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	21,000
" " Continent	33,000
Stock at U. S. ports	2,35,000
" Interior "	1,81,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS LIVERPOOL.

Good Madras Westerns J.-A.	4 22/32 sellers
F. G. F. Timervelly J.-A.	5 6/32 do.
Fair Coconadas J.-A.	4 16/32 do.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on 13th July.

Cotton	879	bales.
Wheat	8,647	cwts.
Linseed	2,776	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,990	do
Gingellyseed	61	do
Poppyseed	2,456	do
Groundnuts	95	do
Castorseed	3,468	do
Rice	3,472	do
Myrabollams	60	do
Cottonseed	7,902	do
mowraseed	502	do
Gram	11,492	do
Joowar	4,926	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 37,600.
Gold coin Rs. 1,27,980.
Silver bullion Rs. 18,37,225.
214 boxes Mexican Dollars.
1,126 bars, silver.
Ex steamer Oriental from London.
Gold Coin Rs. 15,231.
Ex steamer Oriental from Marseilles.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

The new Government Rupee Loan was published this morning, the full four and a-half crores budgeted for, being advertised. The date fixed for the opening of tenders is Tuesday July 31st. The immediate result in our market is a fall of about 1-4 per cent. closing rates to-day being 97 3/4 for cash and 97 9/16 for settlement. It is to be noted that this month's settlement day in Bombay is on the same date as the last day for tenders for the new loan, viz. July 31st.

To-day's telegrams from London advise a renewed decline in Consols and Rentes, and a small advance in Silver quotations.

In Metals a further decline of £1 is quoted for Copper and of 1/8d. for Yellow Metal from last week's rates.

Oilseed markets continue firm with a small advance in prices, while wheat remains quiet.

Cotton quotations from Liverpool show an advance of 2 points in spot and of 6 to 7 points in futures, while advices from New York and New Orleans show small variations of 1 to 2 points in futures, spot remaining unchanged at the previous day's rates.

In Bombay our cotton market was very firm and prices have further advanced about Rs. 2 under the influence of a steady demand from exporters to Japan, and also a good enquiry from Mills. Notwithstanding the Saturday afternoon closure at Colaba and the very heavy rain fall of this afternoon, which interfered considerably with sampling operations, quite a good business was done. Reports are current of damage to the China cotton crop during the past fortnight or so, and this is the reason assigned for the sudden demand for Japan shipments.

In new crop also, prices have advanced and there is a good demand for forward deliveries. A moderate business has resulted, the chief sellers being those who had bought previously at lower rates.

In oilseeds exporters are buying linseed, castor and poppyseeds, for ready shipment, and markets close steady with a partial rise of 1 anna per cwt. per linseed.

The following are the total shipments from Bombay for the month of June 1906, of the articles named.

	bales
Cotton	1,13,071
Goat hair and wool	8,343
	cwts
Linseed	1,78,896
Rapeseed	1,24,178
Gingellyseed	32,119
Cottonseed	6,37,864
Castorseed	1,52,639
Poppyseed	1,16,853
Mowrasced	2,390
Other seeds	10,530
Myrabollams	81,071
Wheat	68,878

The shipments of Manganese ore for the same month amount to 31,600 tons.

Shares.—The following business was reported to-day.

	Rs.	
Petits	3,570	August.
Davids	525	"
Colaba Land	1,070	"
Badham Pile	140	Ready

EXCHANGE—Tone Steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3 31/32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	...1s. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	... 170
Marks	3 do.	do.	... 138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		... 154 1/2
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	... 213 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	... 150 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone Quiet.

Cash	...	97·12
1st Settlement.	31st July	97·9

Money Market, Tone. Easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 28th June	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—

M G Nagpur fine		Rs.	218 Ready
M G Khandeish fully good		"	197 "
M G K A K fine		"	208 "
M G Bengals fine		"	198 "
Sawginned Dharwar good		"	257 "
Madras Westerns good		"	238 "

NEW CROP—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	205
Do. fine	Dec.	"	204
Do. fine	Jan.	"	203
M G Dhamangaon fine		"	" 221
M G Nagpur fine		"	" 226
M G Khandeish fully good		"	" 206
M G K A K fine		"	" 218
H G Bengals fully good		"	" 187
M G Broach good	March	"	248
Do fine		"	" 261

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	6,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·82	5·75	5·70
— 2	— 2	— 2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·66	5·65	5·65
— 2	— 2	— 2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·66	5·67	5·69
— 2	— 2	— 2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the seventy-seventh report of this Bank which will be presented to the 39th ordinary general meeting of shareholders on August 9 :—The directors submit to the shareholders a Statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profits and Loss Account of the Bank at the close of the half-year on 30th June last. The Auditors' report is also annexed.

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of	Rs.	11,71,972	7 9
to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year	"	2,13,620	11 5
making together	Rs.	13,85,593	3 2

which they have decided to apply as under :—

In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax	Rs.	6,00,000	0 0
Transferred to Reserve Fund	"	3,00,000	0 0
Transferred to Fund for Losses	"	1,00,000	0 0
Transferred to Dead Stock	"	25,000	0 0
Transferred to on account of Pension Fund and Bonus to Staff	"	65,000	0 0
Carried forward	"	2,95,593	3 2
	Rs.	13,85,593	3 2

There was a strong demand for money during the greater part of the half-year, and the Bank's minimum rate rose to 9 per cent. during February and part of March, which is the highest rate touched since 1901. The average rate for the half-year was 7·248 per cent.

During the half-year Mr. John Fairclough, Mr. S. M. Moss, and Mr. C. H. Armstrong resigned their seats as Directors, and the Board, under the provisions of Section 29 of the Persidency Banks Act, appointed in their places Mr. William Greaves (of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.), Mr. David Gubbay (of Messrs. David Sasoon & Co., Ltd.) and Mr. John Black (of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.).

The Directors, who retire by rotation, are Mr. H. Courtenay Wright and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the coming year and to fix their remuneration. Mr. W. Bullock, one of the present Auditors, is eligible, and offers himself for re-election. Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna does not seek re-election.

The Directors regret to state that they have received an intimation from the Government of India that the proposal to allow the Presidency Banks to borrow in London has been finally negatived. Government, however, will amend the Presidency Banks Act to enable the Banks to deal in Securities issued by State-Aided Railways (such as branch lines constructed on rebate terms) and in Securities issued by District Boards, to make loans and advances on other than personal security for a period not exceeding six months, to grant overdrafts up to Rs. 10,000 (or any lower limit that may be prescribed by bye-law), to take over (subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council in each case) the capital, &c., of any other Bank in British India, to advance money on the joint and several Promissory Note of two or more persons unconnected in business, and to lend money (subject to the pevious sanction of the Local Government and for a period not exceeding six months) to the Court of Wards in respect of estates under management. The limitation in Section 14 of the Act on the capital of each Bank will also be removed.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "*Bombay Gazette*," JULY 16, 1856.]

WE observe in the Nautical Magazine, a full report of the circumstances which led a twelve month ago to the loss of the St. Abbs on St. Juan de Nova. Her commander, Captain Bell, has been found grossly culpable and deprived of his certificate, and this is tantamount to his incapacitation for future employment as commander of a ship. The monstrously inaccurate charts alleged to have led him astray, seem to have been ordered for cancelment by the Admiralty half a century ago. We confess that while we have no pity for Mr. Bell, it appears to us that the heaviest share of the penalties of shipwreck ought to devolve on the owners. With a vast competition for employment in every department, men willing to undertake the charge of a ship or the charge of any thing else for that matter, at any price however low, will be found in abundance. But there is no maxim more universal than that which holds that good service can never be obtained for small prices, and that beyond all things, competency where the market is open, is found to be cheapest which commands the largest price. The ship owner who employs a cheap Captain knows that he has got a bad man and were the whole risks falling upon him, a bad bargain. No law could be more equitable than one which transferred the reponsibilities of Insurance offices to ship owners, when the vessel was found to have been sent to sea inadequately provided with charts, or instruments, officers or men.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.—An affecting scene, we are told took place at the Menagerie on Wednesday. The man who had charge of the largest of the tigers when in Lucknow arrived, and hastened to obtain interview with his former charge. They rushed into each others arms, the tiger purred with joy, and behaved as a cat does on recovering a lost Kitten. The man observed that the tiger was not kept clean, and wished to be permitted to enter the cage and give him a thorough washing and crubbing. This however was objected to, as it was thought, if the tiger in the intensity of his affection might devour his friend to prevent any future separation. Such a case would have puzzled a Coroner and his Jury, as they could not have obtained a view of the body. It would however have greatly added to the popularity of the tiger as in Paris the celebrated bear Martin became a object of intense curiosity after he had killed a soldier.—*Englishman* July 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BERAMJI—July 15, at Great Western Hotel, Bake House Lane entrance, Noshirwan B. Beramji, Barrister-at-law, son of Dr. Burjoji Beramji of Bhavnagar. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAWFORD—July 8, at Darjeeling, the wife of W. M. Crawford, I. C. S., of a son.

POWELL—July 7, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Colr.-Sergt. H. D. Powell, Military Farms Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BREMNER—July 9, at Quetta, suddenly, Kenneth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Brenner, aged 2 1/2 months.

DEBNAM—June 8, at Madras, after a long illness of malarial fever, patiently borne, Walter George, the dearly beloved and eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Debnam, and grandson of the late Major John Debnam, aged 22 years.

MORGAN—July 5, at Mussoorie, Mary Campbell, the dearly loved wife of Colonel A. B. Morgan, C. B., and daughter of the late Rev. J. L. Campbell, D. D.

WOOD—July 3, at Shwebo, Upper Burma, Walrond, the dearly loved little son of C. G. S. and Alice Wood, aged 1 year.

Kemp's "One Day" Cold Cure Tablets. A Speedy Cure for Colds, Influenza, etc.

These Tablets have had an enormous sale in England, and are acknowledged to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered. We shall be pleased to disclose the formula to any medical man interested.

Price per package As 12. only from

Kemp & Co. Ltd. The Chemists, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 8-19m., 7-18a. Low water, 1-10m., 1-32a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (R. T.).

Third Criminal Session of the High Court.

Novelty Theatre, Ross's Vaudeville and Operetta Company, 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court, to-day, (Monday,) the 16th instant, at 11-30 a.m., (Standard Time).

POLICE NOTICE.—An umbrella and a dog have been taken charge of by the police and await their owners.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow, the 17th instant.

A KIND GIFT.—The Very Rev. Father Boesi, S. J., Rector, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, has presented a cricket set to the boys of Rev. Father M. Baptista's Parish School, Culvem (near Gorai), in the Archdiocese of Bombay, and for this the Rev. Father Baptista and his pupils tender their grateful thanks.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. A. G. VIEGAS.—Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, the present President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, one of the leaders of the Goan Community of Bombay and the President of the Goan Union, was entertained on Saturday evening at a variety entertainment in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at Dhobitalao, by the members of the Moonlight Club, of Malabar Hill, Bombay. The attendance was large. A musical and farceical piece called "Rubian the Artist" was put on the stage in the Concanim language, interspiced with many English and Concanim comic songs, and followed by American nigger minstrels.

ASSAULT BY A BUTLER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Enos Fernandez, a butler, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his master, Duncan Cameron, who resides at West View, Colaba. The evidence went to show that Mr. Cameron was taking the accounts when accused bawled and shouted out impertinently. He was told to go out, and after having gone out returned again, and commenced to shout, and taking up an empty whiskey bottle struck Mr. Cameron on the head, causing severe injuries. Dr. Marret, who was sent for, dressed the wounds. The accused was arrested subsequently. The case has been adjourned.

CLAIM AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Suit Dismissed.

IN the High Court, on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the suit in which Vishnu Yeshwant Wagh sued the New York Life Insurance Company, Bombay Branch, to recover Rs. 5,000, being the amount of an insurance policy standing in the name of Narayen Laduji Matkar, deceased, who had assigned it to the plaintiff. Mr. F. Sorabji Talcyarkhan, with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji and Kamdar, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

His lordship held there was no consideration for the assignment; therefore, the assignment was bad, and the assignee could not sue. Moreover, there was misrepresentation as regarded the occupation of the deceased; he was neither a farmer, a cultivator, nor a trader, as alleged. In discussing the evidence, his lordship said that he preferred to believe the evidence of the witnesses for the defendants, who had sworn that Matkar was neither a farmer, a cultivator, nor a trader, but was only a cartman in the service of the assignee himself, viz., the plaintiff.

The suit was dismissed with costs. The plaintiff was directed to hand over the policy to the defendants on the expiry of the period for appeal.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THIS Company, which operates exclusively in the East, and whose advertisement appears in another column, has had a wonderful record of growth and prosperity since it began business eight years ago. Probably few Life Offices in the world can show such expansion during the early years of their existence.

To have written a business of over one and a half crores in its eighth year, and that too entirely in the East, with a yearly income of over twenty-eight lakhs, is quite a record. Its sound and conservative management is evidenced by the fact that its Reserve now, in its eighth year, stands at over forty-four lakhs and that its rates are based upon the best English Mortality Tables. Its assets amount to about fifty-two lakhs and the business on its books to more than three and a half crores.

Its Chief Agents for the Bombay Presidency are Messrs. Dhunjibhoy B. Petit and Co., from whom all particulars may be obtained.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

ENGLAND WINS THE ELCHO SHIELD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

England has won the Elcho Shield.

The scoring was as follows :—

England	1,658
Ireland	1,602
Scotland	1,585

Canada has won the Kholapur Cup with a score of 729. Great Britain scored 720, India 705, and the Malay Guides 704.

THE WINGFIELD SCULLS.

Blackstaffe Wins Easily.

LONDON, JULY 13,

In the race for the Wingfield Sculls, Blackstaffe beat Cloutte by seven lengths.

[Blackstaffe won the Wingfield Sculls last year in 25 min. 17 secs., having won twice before, in 1897 and 1901. He also won the Diamond Sculls at Henley this year.]

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Kent has beaten the West Indians by an innings and fourteen runs.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Surrey has beaten Essex by 268 runs.

The match between Worcester and Somerset was drawn.

Notts has beaten Derbyshire by five wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Warwickshire by 196 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Sussex by six wickets.

The match between Leicester and Hampshire was drawn.

Eton has beaten Harrow at cricket by four wickets.

The following is the position of Counties to July 14.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	16	12	1	3	11
Yorkshire	16	10	1	5	9
Lancashire	15	10	2	3	8
Notts	14	7	2	5	5
Kent	11	5	2	4	3
Essex	12	4	3	5	1
Warwickshire	12	5	4	3	1
Worcestershire	7	1	2	4	—1
Somerset	8	2	4	2	—2
Middlesex	8	2	4	2	—2
Sussex	10	2	6	2	—4
Northamtonshire	11	3	7	1	—4
Gloucestershire	8	1	5	2	—4
Hampshire	12	3	7	2	—4
Leicestershire	14	2	10	2	—8
Derbyshire	13	2	11	0	—9

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. POONA PARSIS.

(FROM OUR COPRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 14.

There was a cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Poona Parsees to-day on the Gymkhana ground. The match was very keenly contested, the Parsees in the first innings scoring 187 for seven wickets. In the Gymkhana second innings however Airy and Lucas, who were out for 1, and 2 respectively in the first innings, nocked up a century between them, and thus retrieved the honours of the Gymkhana. Airy got caught at 50, while Lucas was not out for the same figures. The scores were:

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr R P Master, b Turner	36
Mr D C Bharucha, c Airy, b Lowman	83
Mr E B Virji, b Lowman	7
Mr P J Chenoy, b Mosse	23
Mr V A Hasak, c Airy, b Lowman	3
Mr P M Marker, c Lucas, b Lowman	4
Mr A H Antia, not out	4
Mr P G Bharucha, st. b Mosse	5
Mr. A R Looi	did not bat.
Mr H C Driver	
Mr K K Bapoo	
Extras	32
Total	197

POONA GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mr T C Lucas, b Master	1	not out	50
Mr J C Airy, c Master, b Kasad	2	c Virji, b Master	50
Col Mosse, b Master	0	not out	14
Mr Bowers, l-b-w, b Master	0	b Master	0
Mr Wilson, b Master	8	b Master	0
Mr J T Turner, l-b-w, b Master	9		
Mr Francis, b Kasad	0		
Mr Wright, not out	19	did not bat.	
Mr Graham, b Master	7		
Mr Lowman, c Antia, b Master	0		
Extras	8	Extras	20
Total	54	Total	134

POONA GYMKHANA C. C.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 15.

The following are the batting and bowling averages of the Poona Gymkhana Club during the month of June 1906 :—

BATTING.

	Innings.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Runs.	Averages.
Major Rawling	3	0	86	90	33·00
Mr J C Airy	7	1	80	188	31·33
Mr C C Ling	6	0	35	110	18·33
Mr T C Lucas	7	2	33	87	17·40
Mr J T Turner	3	0	41	52	17·33
Capt E A Ruttar	6	0	38	81	13·50

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av.
Mr R F Francis	10·1	1	24	6	4·00
Mr J O Airy	33	7	86	11	7·81
Mr C G Ling	49·3	6	177	22	8·04
Mr J T Turner	23	2	51	6	8·50
Mr A N Lowman	5·2	1	18	2	9·00
Major Rawlins	8·3	2	37	3	12·33
Mr A Graham	4	0	26	2	13·00

P. J HINDU GYMKHANA vs. YOUNG HINDU C. C.

The match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground yesterday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 81 runs. Scores :—

YOUNG HINDU C. C.

FIRST INNINGS.

Masurker b Date	0
W. B. Kirtiker c Telang b Date	0
S. K. Diveker c b Date	0
Dandeker c Dalerker b Date	5
Janghiani c Nichter b Baloo	1
Deo c Date b Baloo	2
N. Diveker c Aroor b Baloo	0
Mahale b Date	7
Bhatker c Pai b Date	2
A. Kirtiker c Baloo	1
M. Kirtiker not out	1
Extras	4
Grand Total	23

HINDU GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Parshottam, l-b-w b Deo	3
Telang, retired	33
Aroor, c Kirtiker b M Kirtiker	2
Baloo, not out	40
Date	did not bat
Pai,	
Mehta	
Khote	
Dalerker, not out	24
Doshi	did not bat
Substitute	
Extras	2
Grand Total	104

R. G. A. vs. G. TELE. REC. CLUB.

This match was played at Colaba on Friday, and resulted in a win for G. T. R. C. by 1 wicket and 74 runs.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lt Dunsterville, ct St. Anne b Moor	0
Sgt Lawrence, c and b Moore	2
Lt Griffin, c Leslie, b Dudley	10
Gr Mason, c Dudley, b Moore	20
Gr Eltham, c D'Silva, b Moore	2
Br Monk, ct D'Souza, b Dudley	0
Gr Walker, run out	2
Cpt Dunnper, ct Moore, b Dudley	4
Br Hard, c D'Silva, b Moor	6
Gr Lynam, c Netscher, b Dudey	0
Gr Broome, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	47

GOVT. TELE. REC. CLUB.

Netscher, ct Walker, b Dunsterville	27
Edie, b Dunpor	5
Dudley l-b-w, b Lawrence	10
Moor, c Lawrence, b Mason	8
D'Silva, b Eltham	25
D'Souza, b Mason	6
N Leslie Capt, b Eltham	15
Rosario, ct Lawrence, b Monk	4
Ryton, not out	6
Lawrence, ct Walker, b Eltham	2
St Anne, not out	6
Extras	7
Total	121

CRICKET MATCHES ABANDONED.

Owing to the heavy rain on Saturday afternoon all the cricket fixtures had to be abandoned.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Scots, fixed for Saturday afternoon, had to be postponed on account of rain.

HENLEY REGATTA.

A special telegram to the *Indian Field* gives the following additional particulars of the regatta at Henley :—

The following are the results in the finals of the events at the Henley Regatta. The Belgian crew secured the Grand Challenge Cup, winning by three lengths. Leander's R. C. did not compete in this event, but won the Steward's Cup. The Cambridge crews did well, Third Trinity winning the Visitors' Cup and the Silver Goblets, First Trinity the Ladies' Plate, and Christ's the Thames Cup. Mr. H. T. Blackstaffe won the Diamond Sculls. Details :—

Course 1 mile 550 yards.

THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

(Holders :—Leander R. C.). Won by Spot Nautique de Gand Belgium.

WINNERS SINCE 1900.

	M.	S.
1900 Leander	7	6
1901 Leander	7	5
1902 Third Trinity, Camb.	7	17
1903 Leander	7	9
1904 Leander	7	20
1905 Leander	6	58

THE LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE.

(*Holders* :—Eton Coll. B. C.). Won by First Trinity.

Crew.—A. B. Close-Brooks (bow), S. W. Steane, G. Walmesley, W. B. Savory, J. S. Burn, H. G. Baynes, M. Donaldson, F. W. Burn (str.) B. H. Nixon (cox.)

WINNERS SINCE 1900.

	M.	S.
1900 New Coll., Oxford	7	18
1901 Univ. Coll., Oxford	7	28
1902 Univ. Coll., Oxford	7	16
1903 Univ. Coll., Oxford	7	33
1904 Eton Coll. B. C.	7	29
1905 Eton Coll. B. C.	7	12

THE THAMES' CHALLENGE CUP.

(*Holders* :—Thames' R. C.). Won by Christ's College, Cambridge. Crew.—W. M. Wolfe (bow), R. R. Evison, C. de Water, C. Gardiner, L. T. Barratt, F. H. Bartlam, W. E. Thrash, C. J. Wood, (str.), T. R. Fawsitt (cox).

WINNERS SINCE 1900.

	M.	S.
1900 Trinity Hall, Camb.	7	24
1901 Trinity Hall, Camb.	7	23
1902 Trinity Hall, Camb.	7	34
1903 Trinity Coll., Dublin	7	37
1904 Caius Coll., Camb.	7	30
1905 Thames R. C	7	28

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

(*Holder's* :—Leander R. C.). Won by Leander R. C. *Crew* A. K. Graham, (*bow*) F. S. Kelly, R. B. Ethrington Smith, Guy Nickalls (*str.*)

WINNERS SINCE 1900.

	M.	S.
1900 Leander	7	55
1901 Third Trinity, Camb.	7	54
1902 Third Trinity, Camb.	7	45
1903 Third Trinity, Camb.	8	5
1904 Third Trinity, Camb.	7	30
1905 Leander	8	26

THE VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP.

(*Holders* :—Trinity Hall, Camb.). Won by Third Trinity, Cambridge.

WINNERS SINCE 1900.

	M.	S.
1900 Trinity Coll., Camb.	7	53
1901 Balliol Coll., Oxford	8	27
1902 Jesus Coll., Camb.	7	59
1903 Univ. Coll., Oxford	8	25
1904 Third Trinity, Camb.	7	46
1905 Trinity Hall, Camb.	7	53

THE WYFOLD CHALLENGE CUP.

(*Holders* :—London R. C.). Won by London R. C. *Crew* :—H. C. Meysey Thomson (*bow*), J. R. K. Fenning, R. B. Freeman, P. Dewar (*str.*)

WINNERS SINCE 1900.

	M.	S.
1900 Trin. Hall, Camb.	8	14
1901 Trin Hall, Camb.	8	9
1902 Burton R. C.	7	43
1903 Kingston R. C.	8	23
1904 Birmingham R. C.	8	1
1905 London R. C.	7	59

THE SILVER GOBLETS.

(Holders :—Third Trinity, Camb.). Won by Third Trinity, Cambridge. Crew—R. V. Powell and B. C. Johnstone.

WINNERS SINCE 1900.

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NOTICE.

The Price of the Daily Edition having been Reduced from Four Annas to One Anna (vide "Business Notice" on page 2), the Publication of the "Bi-Weekly Edition" has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

"The Bombay Gazette" having been reduced in price, the accounts of Subscribers who have paid in advance, will be adjusted for the period subsequent to the 30th June 1906, according to the Scale shown in the Business Notice which appears on page 2 of this issue.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the Staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1906.

THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND BILL.

WE have received from the Land-owners' Association of Madras copies of three Memorials, which have been sent to the Secretary of State regarding this Bill, which appears to have excited criticism, even beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency. The Bill was introduced into the Madras Legislative Council about sixteen months ago as the last of a Trilogy of Agricultural enactments. The object of the two previous ones had been the strengthening of the position of the Zemindars and old landed aristocracy, and it was declared by the mover of the new Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. G. Forbes, that the object of the present Bill was to strengthen the position of the Zemindar's ryot and to protect him from oppression. He stated that there was nothing revolutionary in the Bill, and it was only intended to codify recent judicial pronouncements and to legalize customs which had been introduced during the last hundred years. The whole trouble began with the Permanent Settlement which, after it had been introduced in Bengal, was extended to Madras. Opinions are very much divided as to the policy of the Bengal Permanent Settlement. Sir George Campbell called it the "curse" of the Province. Practically it gave away an enormous amount of land largely uncultivated at a fixed rental, and created a class of Proprietors, as they were then termed, who became really farmers of revenue. In consideration of paying a fixed rent, they were given a free hand in the matter of waste lands. In fact the object of the Settlement was to enable them to bring waste lands under cultivation. As far as the country is concerned, the legislation has been most successful. Millions of acres of waste land have been brought under cultivation, and the land has so increased in value that it is let and sublet, with the result that the Zemindars and the middlemen get largely increased revenues. Those of the Government remain stationary; and the actual cultivator is left little better off than he was before. From time to time it has gradually dawned upon the Government of India that the Permanent Settlement had not been entirely successful, and various attempts have been made in each of the newly formed provinces to introduce so-called Tenancy Acts, the object of which was to protect the cultivators from oppression and rack-renting, and to reduce the profits of the new middlemen.

The Permanent Settlement in Madras was introduced soon after that of Bengal in the early years of the last century. But in Madras the Government had to deal with a very different class of people from that in Bengal. The Madras Presidency was practically created after the two Mysore wars of 1791-92 and 1799. The conquered territory thus acquired was of two kinds: Zemindaree lands held under a kind of feudal tenure and Ryotwaree lands held by the cultivators direct from Government. Sir Thomas Munro, who was the presiding spirit of the Madras Land Revenue policy from 1800 to 1823, was, if we may be allowed the term, the apostle of the Ryotwary system. He exterminated or imprisoned, pensioned off as many of the military feudatories as possible and dealt direct with the cultivators. But there were numerous Zemindars, who had been merely tributaries of the old Mogul Government of the Deccan and the Carnatic, who could not be disposed of so summarily. Apart from their tribute they had been practically independent of the Mahomedan Government from the thirteenth century. Many of them had been allies of the British during the eighteenth century and had formed treaty alliances with them. It is at once clear that a class of this kind stood on a very different footing from the newly created revenue farmers of Bengal. But the Madras Rajahs and Zemindars had suffered under one disadvantage, although they had been practically independent, as far as their local Government and administration was concerned, they were never quite secure regarding the amount of tribute that would be exacted from them. This varied according to the strength or the weakness of the Hyderabad Viceroy, and the Carnatic Deputy Viceroys. When, therefore, the Permanent Settlement was introduced in Madras early in the nineteenth century, they were quite willing to agree to be confirmed in their estate on the payment of a tribute fixed for ever. It will be seen from this that the position in Madras was very different from that in Bengal. In the latter Province a class of men was created who would replace the Government as revenue collectors, retaining for their trouble a certain margin between the revenue collected and the amount paid to Government, and in addition they were to receive any benefit that might be derived from the cultivation of waste lands. In Madras this class of men have existed from time immemorial and the only new privilege they obtained was an assurance that the *peishcush* would not be enhanced in the future. As regards the ryots or cultivators, the Zemindars stood in exactly the same position as the Government, but whereas the policy of the Government has been to encourage a fixity of tenure and rent, it was soon found that under the Permanent Settlement the ryots did not enjoy the same protection under the British Government. A ryot could not be evicted from his holding as long as he paid the assessment fixed and by virtue of his holding he acquired certain rights in the occupation of neighbouring lands for cultivation, commercial and grazing purposes. From time to time various attempts have been made in Madras and other Provinces to limit and define the Zemindar's right. This was done in Madras by the Rent Recovery Act of 1865 and in other Provinces by the various Tenancy Acts introduced at different periods. In Madras it was soon found that the Act of 1865 did not go far enough, and accordingly during the last quarter of the 19th century various bills have been brought forward, all of which, however, ended in failure. The last of these was in 1898. The present Bill was introduced towards the end of Lord Ampthill's rule and was based on the Bill of 1898. In His Excellency's words it was intended to "petrify into law" certain customs and judicial pronouncements, and to hold the scales evenly between the landholder and the ryot.

Up to a certain point the Bill carries out the promise made and the Zemindaree ryot is given the same privileges as the British ryot enjoys. The moment he is admitted to land he acquires an occupancy right, of which he cannot be deprived as long as he pays the assessment—or *shist* as it is termed. The *shist* cannot be enhanced except under conditions similar to those prevailing in Government lands. The ryot gets the benefit of improvements made by himself, and, with his occupancy right, is entitled to apply for waste lands and also enjoys grazing and commercial rights which cannot be disturbed. These provisions are all very well and it is only right that the Zamindaree ryot should be in the same position as the Government ryot, although the Zamindar might very well say: "What right have you now to introduce fresh conditions into the Permanent Settlement you made with me a hundred years ago, and why should I be bound to give to my ryots new privileges simply because you have chosen to do so?" On the grounds of public policy such an objection might well be over-ruled. But the Bill goes a great deal further. If the Zemindaree ryot is entitled to the same privileges as the Government ryot, it is only fair that the Zemindar as representing the Government should also be possessed of similar rights. But the new Bill puts him in a position very inferior, not only to that of the Government, but also to that of his own ryot. It is the universal custom for every landholder to form out of his estate a so-called Home-farm which he cultivates by means of his own labour, stock, etc., and the produce of which he retains for his own domestic use. Now, under this Bill, although the ryot acquires an occupancy right, the moment he is admitted to the land, the Zemindar, as regards his home-farm, must prove that he has been in occupation since 1898, or that he has cultivated the same for twelve consecutive years by his own labour, stock etc. Not only that, but whereas there is no limit to the amount of waste or cultivable land which the ryot can take up, the landholder is absolutely prohibited from adding a single acre of such land to his home-farm in the future, not even in respect to cultivated land which he has purchased in auction for arrears of rent! Further more he is prohibited from making contracts with his ryots for the cultivation of waste lands, and when an agreement exists for the payment of rent in kind it can be set aside on application by the ryot and the landholder be compelled to receive his rent in money. It is these changes that have excited the indignation of the Madras Zamindars, for they say that the Bill takes away from them privileges they have enjoyed from time immemorial. It reduces them to a position inferior to that of their own ryots and refuses them the rights which the Government exercise, as for instance, the reservation of all kinds of land for public or other purposes, such as forests, the benefit of which goes to the Government revenue. In a word, they are reduced from the position of proprietors, which they held under the Permanent Settlement, first of all to that of landlord, (under the Act of 1857), and now to that of a mere landholder. Such a revolutionary measure they feel strikes a blow at the root of all proprietary right. Perhaps they are right.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

WE should have no fault to find with the reorganisation of the Political Department if that reorganisation had included the Bombay Political officers, whose claims to more generous consideration have been long overlooked. In it, as in the Imperial Service, it has been found increasingly difficult to entice the right class of men and, in dealing with the very many Native States under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government, it is quite as necessary to have capable and tactful officers as in those—or most of those—which come under the control of the Government of India. It might also have been well, while Government was handling the problem, to pension off quite a number of its oldest and, in some cases, least satisfactory officers. For, in some cases, there can be little doubt they have not succeeded in maintaining, as they ought, the respect of the Chiefs and Natives officials with whom they come in contact, or even that of the Europeans who have occasion to visit or reside within the States for whose just administration Political Officers are responsible to the Government of India. The "Political" is subject to more temptation to strain the bonds which are supposed to bind him than any other public official, and we do not doubt that if the complaints of high-handedness which not infrequently reach newspaper offices, could be fully enquired into, there would be found more foundation for complaint than is under existing circumstances capable of proof. A well-known Native Official once declared that as soon as a Political Officer ceased to be an Assistant he lost all sense of honour. But that was a sweeping assertion which was probably attributable to soreness over some specific grievance. Whether the Government of India has had some such remark made to it or not, matters little, now that it has recognised the necessity of attracting to the Department, members of the Indian Civil Service "of suitable standing and attainments" and of taking steps to diminish the slowness of promotion which has affected the prospects of some of the Military officers employed on Political duty. It is a Department which requires recruits of a very high order of efficiency and, had Government adopted drastic measures in order to effect the desired improvement more rapidly than is now possible, there would have been little reason for complaint. As to the Bombay Provincial Political Service, we commiserate with its members, the more so as the impression has been long prevalent that its interests are forgotten; in fact that it is nobody's child and doomed to be neglected.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

REFORMS seldom come alone. The Political Department having been overhauled, the Indian Medical Service has been taken in hand and a new Notification concerning it is now published. The system of territorial allotment having been abolished so far as other branches of the Army are concerned, it is to be abolished for the Medical Service also. The existing system is found to result in administrative difficulty, and entails unnecessary expense when postings to regiments, transfers to Civil from Military employment are made, when leave is granted, and the provision of substitutes has to be arranged for; more recently—since the abolition of the territorial system—theinconvenience has been accentuated. Medical Officers have not objected very strenuously, but Government has found the system expensive, and so it is to cease. We believe, apart from personal feeling, here and there, the changes to be carried out will be to the advantage both of the Service, and of the Army and general public. But by the amalgamation of the Presidential and General Lists occasionally a hardship may result, particularly where a senior officer, grown portly in the salubrious stations of Bombay, is suddenly transferred to one or other of the Northern, Eastern or Southern Cantonments, where sanitation is only a dream, and a genial climate but a vague recollection of a flying visit to Bombay. Fortunately for the officers who have built up such enormous private practices that the duties of their official positions serve but to bring them in a little extra pay, as it were, there is little chance of their being disturbed. So they will be able to use their influence with juniors in persuading them that the change is precisely what was wanted, and that of a verity "everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds."

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

CONSIDERING the present state of Kronstadt, the abandonment for the time being of the proposed visit of the British fleet is wise. The reports concerning disaffection in the Russian Army are increasing, but it must be remembered that the soldiers are chiefly intent upon bettering their own lot. There are, according to a local correspondent, but few trustworthy signs as yet that the army is prepared openly to assist the civilians to attain their political rights, although there is a growing disinclination to offer active opposition. The last stage, when the army will openly side with the people, is not expected to take place before autumn at the earliest. But it is feared and the sailors are hastening the day. One regiment has passed a resolution supporting the Duma. Others may follow. The Government is making elaborate preparations to cope with strikes and disorders. Special military trains, with accommodation for all arms of the service, and mounted with machine-guns, of which a number were in use last autumn, have been multiplied and perfected, and their commanding officers are engaged in almost continuous practice. Meanwhile the Duma is preparing to send a deputation to England. If it means its delegates to study how best to secure good Government. As it is, we can only endorse the hope expressed by the *Times* that the Duma will choose some of its best and most intelligent members.

KING AND KAISER.

IF the King had visited the Kaiser at Berlin we should have been the more willing to accept the statement that Anglo-German relations are distinctly more friendly. Still, the recent visit of German Editors to England must have done much to remove misunderstandings. As Lord Crewe observed at an entertainment to the journalist visitors, it would be affectation to say that there had not been times when the feeling between the two countries had not been all that they could wish. The difficulties there had not been diplomatic difficulties—in some respects he almost wished they had been—because questions such as those of boundaries and other territorial matters might with confidence be left to the goodwill, statesmanship, and knowledge of men like Prince Bulow, Lord Lansdowne, and Sir Edward Grey. The differences to which he referred had been of a more subtle kind. They had been founded on a sort of prejudice and a state of feeling which it was difficult to explain and, therefore, more difficult to meet. This is undoubtedly true to a very large extent, but the Kaiser has done perhaps less than anybody towards removing misunderstanding and ill-feeling.

WE regret to state that Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, I. M. S., is lying seriously ill at the Yacht Club Chambers.

COLONEL JOSHUA NUNN, Principal Veterinary Officer, is expected to reach India next week.

THE Resident at the Cantonments, Rangoon, has discovered a Hindu's body dangling from a tree in the fashionable residential quarter. The mystery has caused consternation in the locality.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Peninsular, were :—the Hon. Mr. E. G. Colvin Major-General H. C. B. Mansfield, and the Hon. Mr., Justice Johnstone and Mrs. Johnstone.

IT is satisfactory to see that the fatal disease known as *kala-azar* is rapidly decreasing in Assam. Last year only 3,030 deaths were attributed to it, and two-thirds of these were in the districts of Sylhet and Darrang, the mortality in other districts of Assam being inconsiderable.

A SYDNEY correspondent wires:—Preferentialists here, discussing the Cobden Club manifesto and Mr. Burns's speech, decline to subordinate the welfare of the Empire to economic pedantry. They are surprised at the club's ignorance of the fact that preference proposals were urged by the colonists long before they were adopted by Mr. Chamberlain. They desire a close-knit, self-supporting Empire, and are willing to a sacrifice much for this ideal. If the majority in Great Britain cherish a different ideal, the Colonies will maintain their Imperial feeling against the Mother Country's isolation as previously.

WE are a very remarkable people, says a Home paper. We reconstruct our War Offices at the bidding of a civilian, a sailor, and a retired Colonel. The reconstructed War Office does nothing particular but carries on in much the same way as its predecessor, and then we take the same civilian, no doubt a good man in his way in money-making or at Court, and make him head of a Committee which is to advise the War Minister also a civilian, on the creation of a Citizen Army which is in some mysterious way to help us to fill the depleted ranks of our Regular Army if we have to embark on a big war. There will be a Report, a Parliamentary debate, reams of leading articles, replete with rolling and sonorous periods, and then—"as you were."

THE *Statesman*, referring to "one or two very interesting engineering projects in contemplation in Bombay, remarks :—Messrs. Tata & Sons propose to dam three valleys in the Bhore Ghat, to collect and impound all the rainfall in their vicinity, tumble it over the Ghats—a drop of 1,700ft.—convert the energy into electricity, transform it to high pressure, and transmit it 45 miles to Bombay where there is now a mill-market 45,000 H. P. with a prospect of more anon. It is proposed to distribute 34,000 H. P. at first, and later another 22,000 H. P., making 56,000 H. P. in all. Steam at present costs from £8 to £12 per B. H. P. per annum in Bombay, and as the New Electric Company can supply power at a lower rate than this, there should be a prosperous future before it. The scheme offers many facilities to the public, and amongst other advantages, will check the smoke nuisance, which promises soon to be as bad in Bombay as it is in Calcutta."

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

THERE is not much to write about this week as the rush of dances picnics, gymkhana, races, polo &c. which occurs just before the advent of the rains is over, and the tired votaries of pleasure are relaxing after the hard work of last month. Notwithstanding this there is an assured air of gaiety hanging over the station which not even a week's constant rain can damp and which springs up unchecked whenever the sun shines again. It is indeed very remarkable how a season in Simla maintains a constant characteristic throughout the whole of its course. Sometimes, as was the case last year, when nothing could break the steady gloom and sadness which hung over all the entertainments, while this year, on the contrary, settled gaiety prevails even under the most depressing conditions, and it may be within the memory of some of Simla's oldest inhabitants that particular seasons have borne a character different from either of the above, though this happily refers to many years ago. As a matter of fact the following lines, though not composed as descriptive of Simla's seasons, are by no means inapplicable to the varying phases of the ever-changing society of India's summer capital.

Oh, the gladness of her gladness when she's glad;
And the sadness of her sadness when she's sad!
But her gladness and her sadness are nothing to her badness;
Oh! the badness of her badness when she's bad!

Whether this really describes Simla or not matters little, but it is undoubted that though we had rotten races this year we enjoyed them, we have had more dust, more heat, more rain, and more measles and influenza than we have had for years, and we have laughed and never complained, while the dances and the plays and even that worst torture of all, the charitable bazaar, have all gone with a verve which was absolutely unknown at any function last year. It may be partly due to this general joyousness that Anthony Hope's four act comedy entitled *Pilkerton's Peerage* went so exceedingly briskly last Saturday, as the play itself is not precisely a pleasing one. It deals all through with the efforts and manœuvres made by Mr. Pilkerton, a successful merchant known as "Save your penny Pilkerton," and his friends to obtain for him a peerage. The first act takes place in the room of the prime Minister's Private Secretary, where Mr. Vandean (Major E. E. Norris) and the Earl of Addesworth (Captain Paul Young) the Secretaries, are engaged in a discussion of the approaching Honours' Gazette. The Earl urges the claims of Pilkerton to a Peerage on the score of his possession of a charming daughter, and he is assisted by Lady Hetty Wrey (Mrs, Wynne), who is an old friend of Mr. Vandean and comes to call on him in his office. Mr. Vandean is, however, adamant and even refuses to go on a "Week end" visit to Packnam, Mr. Pilkerton's country house. At this moment Miss Ida Pilkerton arrives and her charms lead Mr. Vandean to reconsider his determination, of refusing the invitation, though he remains firm regarding recommending "the chief" to give Mr. Pilkerton his coveted Peerage. The second scene takes place at Packnam, where we are introduced to Mr. Pilkerton (Mr, A. Danson) and where constant efforts are made to induce Mr. Vandean to recommend Mr. Pilkerton to the Prime Minister. In the meantime Mr. Vandean has fallen completely under the spell of Ida Pilkerton and is about to propose to her, when they are interrupted by the arrival of Pilkerton. Subsequently Mr. Pilkerton makes it perfectly plain that both Mr. Vandean's courting of his daughter and the successful issue of the wooing of his son, Mr. Jack Pilkerton (Captain English) and Lady Hetty Wrey depend on his getting his peerage. Act III takes place in the same room in the evening, and there is an excellently conceived interview between Ida and Mr. Vandean, during which, the former asks the latter "his intentions" and what he intended to have said had he not been interrupted by her parent. Mr. Vandean is, of course, unable to explain that Mr. Pilkerton has made the promise of a peerage a condition of his addressing his daughter and the young people are successfully estranged. Still the reward seems no nearer, as Vandean sticks to his view that Pilkerton's services have not been such as to warrant him in recommending him to the Prime Minister. In these circumstances Mr. Pilkerton feels that as his own and his friends efforts have failed to obtain the promise of the honour, he will declare war and induces his friend Mr, Bascom, M.P. to resign his seat, and thus bring about an election for Wrensford, where he can secure the return of an opposition candidate. The Government are in a parlous condition, and a bye-election at this juncture would be most unfortunate and he thinks by these means he will force the Prime Minister to do what he wants. The fourth and last act takes place in the Private Secretary's office again. Mr. Vandean convinces Mr. Pilkerton that he has all along been on the wrong track; shows him that, if instead of the Opposition candidate he succeeds in putting his son, who is a supporter of the Government, into the vacant seat for Wrensford, he will have placed the Government under an obligation. Pilkerton falls into these views, the peerage is promised and all ends happily, Vandean marrying Ida Pilkerton and Jack Pilkerton marrying Lady Hetty Wrey.

There are only two ladies in the play and both have important parts to fill. The present is the first occasion on which Mrs. Wynne has had a really good part given to her, and her performance fully justified the selection by the Committee as she was exceedingly good throughout, both in her love scenes with Jack and in her interview with Vandean, when she urged the claims of Pilkerton to a Peerage in a manner which made us all wish for such an enthusiastic supporter. Mrs. H. Ross appeared for the first time on the Gaiety Stage in the part of Ida Pilkerton. She was perhaps somewhat more restrained than was necessary for the part; and at times was slightly monotonous in her delivery but she was throughout charming, and it must be remembered that it was a difficult character to pourtray and in her principal scene with Vandean, when she remonstrated with him for his change of manner, she was so very natural and fascinating that the only surprise was that the stolid Private Secretary held to his parole so steadfastly.

The principal man's part was that of Lucius Vandean, the Prime Minister's Private Secretary, and Major Norris gave us a most consistent and excellent representation of the part, holding firmly to his views even under influences which would have broken down the determination of most men. The Prime Minister was ably represented by Major Marker and Captain Paul Young as his unpaid Assistant Private Secretary proved himself a most capable actor. He never lost sight of his two objects viz. the C.B. for himself and the Peerage for his father, and the manner in which he succeeded in using every opening for urging these considerations exhibited his great talents as an actor. Joshua Pilkerton is hardly an admirable character and Mr. Danson painted the part in even a somewhat darker shade than was perhaps necessary. Jack Pilkerton and the depressing Mr. Bascom were minor characters, but the parts were both in most excellent hands.

On Thursday Colonel and Mrs. Crook-Lawless gave a most enjoyable dance at Squires' Hall. The floor was, as is always the case at this house, in most excellent order and Colonel and Mrs. Crook-Lawless were indefatigable in looking after the comfort of their guest and what more can be required to make a dance a success. As has already been telegraphed, the Fancy Bazaar in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association was a great success; it was opened by Lady Minto at noon and was full from that hour to its closing. The Cafe Chantant bringing in more than was collected at the Bazaar last year. Mrs. Beresford-Lovett and the members of the "Time and Talents Guild" had employed both time and talent in the manufacture of worked waistcoats, the supply of which went like wild fire. On Sunday and Monday life was quiet though there was a performance at the Theatre on Monday evening. On Tuesday evening there was held the Symphony Concert in aid of the Minto Fund for the Indian Nursing Association. It was attended by their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto, the Ladies Elliot, Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz and Lord Kitchener. The whole of the Ball room of the Town Hall and the galleries were full to overflowing and as half the floor space was occupied with Rs. 5 seats, the profits the Association must have been large. Herr Buckner conducted and the orchestra consisted of nine ladies of the Viceroy's Band and a few men from the Band of the 85th K. S. L. I. Dr. Dennison Ross sang some songs from the *Dichterliebe* accompanied beautifully by Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Lampard sang "In Haven" and "the Rosary," Captain Irvine the "Lied an der Abendestern" from *Tannhauser* and Mrs. Yeats-Hunter "The Rose in Bloom" from Sullivan's "Rose of Persia." The whole concert was a success of the most unqualified character, both as regards the solos and the symphonies by the orchestra.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Yarn Trade.

THE BLEMISH ON OUR BANKS.

BOMBAY BARODA'S FUTURE.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

COTTON spinners, both here and in the States, seems to be having a good time. At the meeting of the Association of Southern Soft Yarn Spinners, the other day, it was "ascertained that all the spinners were sold up as far as they were willing to take orders, that the supply of yarns on hand was nothing, and that the demand seemed to be unlimited." This seems a strong enough position, and the resolution "to stand firm for higher prices in order to make adequate return to the mills," seems redundant. Labour, it seems, is badly wanted in the mills, which, after all, can hardly be doing better than those of Lancashire, where twists, it is said, are being regularly turned out at a net profit of a penny per pound.

The dependence of cotton-growing expansions upon railways is illustrated in a correspondence with editorial comments in the *Central African Times*, published at Blantyre. A firm of Liverpool cotton brokers, with a laudable desire to help on the industry, suggested to the British Cotton-growing Association that the cotton would have a better chance at Liverpool if it were made up in bales of 400 lbs. or so, instead of the 50 lbs. or 70 lbs. bales that had been received. The editor points out that the size of bale is determined by the necessity of adopting the "one-man load," and it really appears almost a desperate undertaking to attempt to carry the cotton that Lancashire wants on human shoulders. A complaint that can be more easily met refers to the careless mixing of several kinds of cotton, and this should certainly be avoided. It is said that the Egyptian varieties have not done well in British Central Africa, but that American cotton gives very good results.

A Natal correspondent says that an enterprising farmer has solved the problem of cotton-growing in that colony, and Liverpool, it seems, may look out for 20 bales of some 260lb. each grown at Esperanza, on the south coast of Natal. Various difficulties, especially insect pests, have been overcome, and several varieties of cotton have been grown successfully. These are described as "American Improved Uplands," "Russell's Big Boll," "East Coast Egyptian," "White Egyptian," and "Allen's Improved Uplands." The correspondent speaks well of these, and some of them are unusually long in the staple. He continues:—"From a commercial point of view, the experiment is likely to be so successful as to lead to a very considerable extension of the cotton-growing movement in Natal. Mr. Kirkman intends to publish a full report of his account sales and costs. He has already succeeded in proving that insect pests can be eradicated, or, at any rate, controlled, and that the cotton plant will open its bolls—both hitherto debatable points. Moreover, the cost of fertilising has not been very great, and the difficulty, or presumed difficulty, of picking has been easily surmounted."

Who first applied the convenient term "window-dressing" to the objectionable practice in which some of the joint stock banks indulge? If he could have patented it, he would have drawn a large income in royalties, for it is used by all, from the highest to the lowest. It has been more used during the past few days than ever. Lord Goschen has charged the banks with window-dressing by word of mouth and in print; bankers themselves refer to it—it may be remembered that one of them once had the temerity to deny that the banks indulged in the practice; and now the Chancellor of the Exchequer has given his weight to the suggestion of a method by which the practice could be stopped. That it ought to be stopped is indubitable. As recently as the end of last month, it was being complained here that, "in their window-dressing operations the bankers rush to reduce their loans and to pile up cash, in order to convey a favourable impression as to their position in their monthly statements. When the moment of making up the balance-sheet has passed and the ends of publicity have been served the weak position is resumed. It is a scandal quite easily remedied." It certainly is a scandal, if only from the point of view of business morality. The commercial community ought to be set an example of straightforward rectitude by the banks instead of an example of subterfuge. The banking circle is the aristocracy of the realm of business, and *noblesse oblige*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer suggests that the banks themselves should suppress the scandal by publishing their statements weekly instead of monthly. That would prove a remedy, for the banks would scarcely be likely to make a special effort to swell their reserves as often as once a week; rather would they keep them at a show level, or show the real level. Of course, the bankers who are always discussing reforms and never carrying them out are expressing many objections to the Chancellor's suggestion through their obedient press organs: some of them complain that only a few of the banks issue even monthly statements and that all should come into line before the few are called upon to make them weekly. The answer is that those banks which do not issue monthly statements, at all events, refrain from taking part in the window-dressing scandal. Moreover, the argument is beside the point—the monthly statements are objectionable, and ought to be changed into weekly statements, whether they are made by all the banks or not.

Public pressure upon them to do so would doubtless become more effective if the statements that are issued were not only almost useless, but actually misleading. Another argument against the suggestion is that if the banks had to disclose their true position, it might in time of stress create a panic! That admission is scarcely complimentary to the banks themselves, but it certainly carries more weight, being true, than most of the excuses that are made. It might be met by the suggestion that the publication of the position of the banks should not be made every week, but that it should be made monthly, as at present, but instead of showing the position on any one day the bank may select it should show an average of the position on every day. A statement which embraces a return for every day would be more effective than one showing the weekly figures. Seeing that the banks know their position every day, why not publish it? But, whatever system is adopted, the banks can surely discover some method of making returns which show the true position. Where there is a will there's a way. At all events, here is a subject ripe for discussion at the half-yearly bank meetings to be held within the next three or four weeks.

It is very significant that the final stages of the purchase of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway are passing by without so much as a whisper of grievance from the proprietors who are being bought out, says the *World*. The directors have averaged the net earnings for ten years, and upon the basis of past results they calculate that there will be a surplus sufficient to provide about ½ per cent. in addition to the guaranteed 3 per cent. The one-half per cent., however, is assured for the next three years by a guarantee from the Secretary of State; and in regard to its continuance after 1908, the directors remark: "While for the next three years a surplus dividend of ½ per cent. is thus assured, the Board, having before them the record of the years 1897 and 1903, in which years plague and unfavourable climatic conditions so gravely affected the net revenues of the system, must remind the proprietors that until a reserve fund is established the distribution of surplus profits for any particular year after 1908 is uncertain." It is doubtless advisable to be cautious, and not to lead proprietors to expect too much; but it is to be observed that the bad years referred to in the paragraph are included in the ten-year period upon which the surplus showing a half per cent. additional is calculated. Thus, even if such adverse circumstances should recur, they would appear to be provided against; and if they do not occur, then the earnings ought to provide considerably more than the half per cent. It appears, at all events, that the new stock when it comes on the market may be safely regarded as a gilt edged 3 1/2 per cent. security. And to give it a spice of speculative value, there is a possibility that the surplus dividend may ere long amount to considerably more than half per cent.

MR. HALDANE'S PROPOSALS.

DISCUSSION IN THE AUTUMN.

The Liberal Autocracy.

"ACT FIRST, THINK AFTERWARDS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

In the House of Commons to-night, Sir Campbell-Bannerman promised to give an opportunity for the discussion of Mr. Haldane's proposals in the autumn, but declined to undertake that steps would not be taken to carry out the proposals pending the discussion.

RELIEF IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 14.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—We hear that military opinion in Simla is relieved and gratified to find that Mr. Haldane does not contemplate any reduction in the Indian Garrison. As to the general merits of his scheme,judgment is suspended. The reduction of the Infantry is by no means entirely condemned and it is recognised that transfers from the abolished battalions will enable other Regiments to get rid of the inefficients, really unfit for service.

The telegraphic summary of Mr. Haldane's proposals about guns and about Supply and Transport, as well as about other points of the scheme, is very vague. It is pointed out that the number of guns allotted by the Secretary for War to an Expeditionary Force 150,000 strong, works out at only about half the proportions considered essential by the Continental Military Authorities, but precise criticism is not possible ; and, on the whole, it seems to be thought that full details must be awaited and studied before pronouncing definitely on the scheme.

The *Standard* the other day, anticipating Mr. Haldane's statement, observed :—The infantry of the line offer for sacrifice those most recently raised units, the 3rd and 4th battalions of regiments, rifle corps excepted. Twenty battalions are spoken of for reduction, out of which 14 have been specifically named. Here we have a minimum saving of a quarter of a million sterling in annual pay, and, as the depots will be pruned also, there should ensue a saving of £2,000 per depot, so taking the infantry economies, well beyond £300,000 per annum.

The artillery is really the fateful item in the proposals. The whole success or failure of Mr. Haldane hangs in the balance on this item. Military experts, of every shade of opinion, are opposed to the reduction of this arm, pointing out that masses of our overseas troops, Militia and Volunteer infantry, are still without guns. Mr. Haldane has stated that 130 batteries of quick-firers are to be maintained. This leaves 48 batteries remaining with old guns as surplus units after the field army has been supplied. The numbers are as follows :—

	Horse.	Field.
Present batteries	28	150
New quick-firing batteries	21	109
Surplus	7	41

It is not suggested that 48 batteries will be struck off, but it is proposed to maintain them in cadet form only, in an inexpensive way, using them as the artillery of the Militia and Volunteers. The Lancashire Field Artillery, whose batteries cost one-half the sum of the Regular units, are taken as a model, but it is certain that military opinion is wholly against tampering with an arm which cannot be improvised in the teeth of necessity. The question of the artillery strength of other countries cannot be separated from any proposal made at home. No question of naval strength, geographical position, or frontierless advantage tempers this subject of guns, which is first and last a problem of obtaining superiority of artillery fire on the field to enable the queen arm to reap the full fruits with rifle and bayonet. The Japanese took six guns per thousand bayonets into the field, against 2·5 by the Russians. The latter were overwhelmed, and had to reinforce enormously. To-day Russia has 3·8 guns per thousand, and desires to raise the figure to 4·50. Germany has 5·76 per thousand, and France will probably take 6 guns per thousand men into the field in war time. The European average is nearly 5 guns, and this is a minimum. At present Britain, at home and in the Colonies, possesses 3¾ guns per thousand. In India the gun figure for British troops is 5·50, but the native army has no field artillery. Can we therefore, afford to reduce the number of quick-firing guns, in view of the high average of other Powers?

With reductions in artillery and infantry there must necessarily follow a saving in transport, and twenty companies are said to be car-marked. On the other hand, it is stated that the reductions will enable semi-Regular batteries and A.S.C. companies to be allotted to the territorial army. The formation of an auxiliary transport service is under way. The Militia are to be the reinforcing arm for the Regular forces, but commanders desire the Militia to be allotted to the field army in battalions, and not split up among the Regulars in companies. And here the War Office demur. They ask—are the Militia fit for service as battalions? The answers of the Regular Army is in the negative, being supported by training reports of this year. The Militia retort is that the force has been starved into ineffectiveness. The same question and answer apply to the Volunteers, but, with them, Mr. Haldane hopes to create increased efficiency by the abolition of field army brigades and the adoption of common-sense coast defence training.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DREYFUS CASE

Causes Fighting in the French Chamber.

PUNISHMENT FOR PLOTTERS DEMANDED.

LONDON, JULY 13.

A Bill was introduced in the French Chamber to-day for promoting Captain Dreyfus and Colonel Picquart. A violent scene followed.

M. Pressense demanded the dismissal of the officers guilty of machinations against Captain Dreyfus.

M. Pressense called the Government cowards and wretches, upon which the Under-Secretary of the Interior struck him in the face, which caused a tremendous uproar among the Deputies. The President closed the sitting.

LONDON, JULY 14.

A duel with swords took place between M. Pressense and M. Sarrant in consequence of the incident which occurred in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday during the discussion of the Bill for promoting Dreyfus and Picquart.

The Under-Secretary for the Interior (M. Sarrant) received a thrust through his right lung and his condition is declared to be serious.

LATER.

The French Chambers by an overwhelming majority have passed the Bills for the reinstatement of M. Dreyfus and Colonel Picquart, but refused the dismissal of the anti-Dreyfusard officers.

THE LATE M. ZOLA.

TO BE RE-INTERRED AT THE PANTHEON.

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted the transfer of the late M. Zola's remains to the Pantheon.

THE OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA.

ROMOURED RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

Visit of the British Fleet Postponed.

A MORE FAVOURABE TIME AWAITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, 13th July, says :—

A *Tribune* telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Ministry has resigned.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 14.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the projected visit of the British fleet to Kronstadt has been postponed until a more favourable time.

The step has been taken at the initiative of Russia, which would have welcomed the visit, but it is feared that the political agitation might cause incidents harmful to the relations between the two countries.

Most cordial telegrams have been exchanged on the subject between King Edward and the Tsar.

DUMA MEMBERS VISIT LONDON.

The Duma has decided to send six Deputies to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference to be held in London.

The *Times*, regretting the circumstances which prevent the naval visit to Kronstadt, welcomes the visit of the Members of the Duma to London, and hopes that some of the most trusted representatives will be chosen.

THE RIOTS AT TEHERAN.

Fatal Encounter with the Troops.

The students and malcontents at Teheran yesterday encountered the troops. Twelve processionists and two soldiers were killed.

[It will be remembered that the trouble broke out through some Divinity students forcibly releasing a professor imprisoned for sedition. Several students were killed and wounded by the guard at the time, but this seems to have had no effect and the riots are continuing.]

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Treaty Ratified.

Earl Grey has prorogued the Dominion Parliament and announced that the Treaty with Japan has been ratified, giving Canada material trade advantages.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Friendship for Great Britain Emphasized.

General Rechenberg, the new Governor of German East Africa, was banquetted to-day at Berlin by Prince Hohenlohe, who, in a speech, said he hoped the spirit of friendship would mark the relations of the Colony with its British neighbours.

[The organ of the Centre party at Stuttgart makes allegations of undue favouritism in the German Colonial Department with regard to transport and insurance and slackness in the regulation of pension. semi-Official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* deals exhaustively with the Stuttgart organ's charges, and refutes them. The newspapers in general express the opinion that sweeping reforms in the Colonial service are necessary if the numerous allegations are true.]

THE TRANSVAAL COMMISSION.

Report to be Submitted at Once.

The West Ridgeway Committee has returned to England from the Transvaal and hopes to hand in its report to Lord Elgin in a week.

LORD CROMER.

Audience of the King.

Lord Cromer had an audience of His Majesty the King yesterday.

DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Large Number on Relief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

Reports have been received from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam relating to the distress in that Province. The Chief Secretary explains that since these reports were submitted, further action has been taken to relieve the distress. Test-works have been opened, large sums have been distributed for agricultural loans, and centres have been formed for the distribution of gratuitous relief, when necessary. In Backergunj, there are now 3,500 persons on relief works and a similar number in receipt of gratuitous relief. The early rice crop promises well and the reports of the jute crop are favourable.

A JUDGE'S RETIREMENT.

Thirty-seven Years of Happy Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

At the High Court yesterday, after Mr. Justice Pratt had taken his seat on the Bench, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mahomed Yusuff addressed a few words to him in recognition of his services as Judge of the High Court on the eve of his retirement. Mr. Justice Pratt in reply said that it had always been his pleasure, during his service of thirty-seven years, beginning as Assistant Magistrate and ending in the high office he now held, to work in sympathy and harmony with the people of this country, and on this account his term of work had been a pleasant one.

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

Mr. Justice Pratt took his seat for the last time on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court on Friday last. His Lordship, who has served for about ten years as a Judge, is still strong and active and is only retiring under the new rule which compels retirement at the age of sixty.

TEA BONUS PAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

From the 1st to the 30th of June the first instalment, 1½ pies per lb. of the bonus, at the rate of 9 pies per pound, has been paid on 48,932 lbs. of green tea.

THE LAST FAREWELL !

Pathetic Meeting of the ex-Empress Eugenie and Francis Joseph I.

A LINK WITH OTHER DAYS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 15.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has paid a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl. The Emperor saw Her Majesty off at the station. The farewell was most pathetic.

By ARLEY.

Over the huge stove in the hall at Ischl, the Austrian Emperor's shooting lodge, where His Majesty has welcomed the ex-Empress Eugenie, there is the following inscription in German, "Hunting is Good to Chase away Sadness and Gloom of Mind." The mot to speaks eloquently of the man who caused it to be inscribed, and it is equally appropriate to the Emperor's distinguished visitor, for if the ex-Empress no longer hunts she never tires of travel, yachting and motoring, and of late years has seemed to be endowed with a second youth. And in all Europe there could not be found two lives in which power and sorrow have commingled so entirely as in the lives of Francis Joseph and Eugenie de France. It is many years since their last meeting took place, but Time has dealt less hardly with them since then than in any previous portion of their careers. For many years there has been a great bond of sympathy between this Imperial pair, for both lost their only sons under the most tragic circumstances. The Prince Imperial, the only son of Napoleon III and his Empress, was killed in Zululand in England's cause. The only son of Francis Joseph was found dead in the castle of Meyerling in 1889, where he had shot himself and his young mistress.

Thirty-one years ago to-day saw the confirmation of the Constitutional Law creating the present Republic of France. Five years before had seen the overthrow of Napoleon, and his escape to England after the war of 1870—a war for which the ex-Empress has even since been held guilty. Before and since that time every exquisite experience of sorrow that a man or a king can know has been endured by Francis Joseph I. A five-cornered revolution introduced him to Kingship while he was little more than a boy. In his name the revolution was repressed with a savagery that made him the most execrated person in Europe. Then the Prussians crushed him at Sadowa and the French at Solferino. Then Austria's rule in Italy clattered to the ground. His brother Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, was foully assassinated. Maximilian's wife, the Empress Charlotte, went mad. His wife's sister, the Queen of Naples, was driven from her throne. An even nearer relative, the Duchesse d'Alencon, was burned to death in the Charity Bazaar Fire in Paris. His only son died as related above ; and then his lovely consort, the Empress Elizabeth, was struck down by the hand of the Anarchist, just as Austria was preparing to celebrate the jubilee of the Emperor's accession.

It is not to be wondered at that the parting of the ex-Empress and Francis Joseph was "most pathetic," for in all human probability it was their last meeting this side the grave. They are both nearer eighty than seventy, and even in their halcyon days the meeting of monarchs is not a frequent occurrence. It is not difficult to divine the cause of their meeting however, for while the unfortunate Empress Charlotte lives a common interest links this Imperial pair with happier days. Empress Charlotte's husband, Maximilian, was Francis Joseph's brother, and it was Eugenie's husband who raised Maximilian to the Throne of Mexico. Napoleon regarded the establishment of the Empire of Mexico under the protection of France as the crowning point of his, till then, successful career. It is said that after her husband's assassination, Empress Charlotte threw herself on her knees before the man who had betrayed her cause, and that when she realised that no help could come, her brain gave way, and a merciful forgetfulness came to the poor despairing soul. She yet lives, helpless as an infant, and the only words that ever cross her lips are said to be words of prayer.

MARRYING A WARD.

Curious Legal Application.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Harington, Mr. Graham appeared and said he had a somewhat curious application to make under Section 33 of the Guardian and Wards Act 1890. His client was Mrs. Annie Brown and she was the Guardian, appointed by that Court, of Jenny Lind Hanson, her daughter by her first marriage. There was no doubt that Jenny Lind Hanson was the ward of this Court. After living with her mother, apparently happily, up to the age of nineteen, she was decoyed away by a young man, named Arthur Stanley Ingels, who, finding that she was entitled to some property, had married her and was now trying to get possession of her property. Counsel asked for an order on the Registrar to hold an inquiry as to whether the marriage were a valid one and the husband fit to be the guardian of his wife and, if so, to direct a settlement. The Judge directed an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether the guardianship should come to an end or not. The Registrar will make an inquiry as to whether the young lady has contracted a valid marriage and whether the husband is a person who is not fit to be her guardian. Notice of this must be given to the minor.

REPRIEVED TOO LATE.

Further Light on the Sylhet Execution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

With regard to Reuter's telegram on Mr. Morley's speech on the Sylhet execution, it is probable that the Government of India will make a statement regarding the case as soon as the Secretary of State's sanction to this course has been given. It is understood that certain papers reached the Simla Post Office at an hour, on the Saturday, when the peon took it for granted that the Home Office would be closed, and he, apparently, made no effort to deliver the same. Sunday being a *dies non*, so far as the delivery of registered letters is concerned, the letters were not handed in to the Home Office till the Monday morning, by which time the accused had already been hanged.

THE SHAN STATE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 14.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the Upper Burma Frontier, crossing the disturbed districts to the Shan States (other than the State of Mong Mith and its dependency Mong Lang).

I. M. S. RULES.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme Necessitates Changes.

AMALGAMATION OF PRESIDENTIAL LISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The *Gazette of India* contains the following notice of alterations to the rules for the allotment of Officers of the Indian Medical Service to Commands :—

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to notify the following changes in the the organization of the Indian Medical Service. Prior to the date of the second examination in 1896, officers were appointed to one or other of the three Presidential Cadres, namely, Bengal, Madras, or Bombay. Under the present system, which was sanctioned in the Governor General's Order No. 260, dated 6th March, 1896, officers are allotted to a military area and, while borne on one general list and liable in cases of emergency to serve anywhere, are ordinarily employed in the area to which they happen to be posted according to the choice exercised by them at the time of their passing into the Service, as determined by their position on the list with reference to the combined results of the preliminay and final examinations. This system of territorial allotment results in administrative difficulty, and entails unnecessary expense when postings to regiments, transfers from Military to Civil employment, the granting of leave, and the provision of substitutes have to be arranged for; and, more recently, the inconvenience has been accentuated owing to the liability of regiments to be moved in relief to any part of the country. The three Presidential and General Lists of Officers of the Indian Medical Service will, threfore, be amalgamated, and while it will no longer be possible to allow officers already in the service to retain their lien on the military areas of their choice, that they have hitherto possessed, they will retain the right to employment in a Civil capacity should they be candidates for such employment within the Civil areas for which they are at present eligible. They will also remain eligible for promotion to Administrative appointments, Military and Civil, carrying the ranks of Surgeon-General or Colonel, at present open to them in the lists on which their names have hitherto been, respectively, borne; and the distribution of the sanctioned number of selected Lieutenant-Colonels, under paragraph 7 of the Royal Warrant of the 28th of November, 1903, among the officers on those lists, will be maintained.

Officers admitted to the Service with effect from the date of the Second Examination in 1906 will be borne on the Amalgamated List and will be liable for Military employment in any part of India for purpose of Civil employment. However, they will be allowed, subject to the requirements of the Service and according to their positions on the list, as determined by the combined results of the preliminary and final examinations in London, a choice of the following Civil areas : (1) Madras, to include Madras and Burma: (2) Bombay, to include Bombay and Aden; (3) Upper Provinces, to include Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

So far as Civil employment is concerned, officers will ordinarily be employed in the areas to which they have been allotted, as explained in paragraph 4 above; but will, in emergency, be liable for service in any part of India. They will, on their first arrival in India, be posted, as far as may be possible, to Military Commands or Divisions within the Civil areas of their choice, to enable them to become acquainted from the first with the language and people of the part of India in which they will, in many cases, serve ultimately in Civil capacities. After arrival in India, officers desirous of entering Civil employment should, as heretofore, apply through the prescribed channel to the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service to have their names registered for such employment within the areas to which they have been allotted.

THE HALF YEAR'S RAILWAY WORKING.

122 Lakhs Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The statement of the approximate gross earnings of the Indian Railways during the first half of year 1906 shows an increase of 99 lakhs, as compared with the first half of 1905, in the case of State and Guaranteed Railways, and in the case of all other Railways an increase of 23 1/2 lakhs, as compared with the same period last year, making a total increase of 122 lakhs eighty one thousand.

Comparing the two half years, there are sixty railways which exhibit an increase this year and fifteen which exhibit a decrease. The principal cases of increase are the Bengal-Nagpur Railway 10½ lakhs, the Eastern Bengal Railway 22½ lakhs, the East Indian Railway 25¾ lakhs, the Indian Midland Railway 12½ lakhs, the Madras Railway 8 Lakhs, the North-Western Railway 6¾ lakhs, the Assam Bengal Railway 3 lakhs, the South Indian Railway 2 lakhs, the Southern Mahratta Railway 6¾ lakhs, the Tirhoot Railway 3 lakhs, the Southern Punjab Railway 2½ lakhs, the Bengal North-Western Railway 5½ lakhs, and the Jodhpur Railway 3¾ lakhs. The principal cases of decrease were the G. I. P. 14 lakhs and the North-East Madras 3¾ lakhs.

RAILWAYS IN THE EXTREME SOUTH.

Linking India and Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 14.

The Railway from Paumban to Rameswaram Temple is at last completed, though it is not to be formally opened till August. Previous to this an inspection by the Agent and the Railway Officials will be held. The line will be a great boon to thousands of pilgrims who cross yearly to worship at the important Temple of Rameswaram.

There is a strong rumour that the Railway is to be extended to Danisthodi, only about seventeen miles from Talamannar, one of the extreme points of Ceylon. Mr. Priestley, Agent of the S. I. Railway, recently interviewed the Governor of Ceylon in this connection, and should the Ceylon Government extend the Railway to Talamannar, it will only necessitate a steamer service of about seventeen miles to connect India and Ceylon instead of the present route of 150 miles.

PLAGUE IN SEISTAN.

Reported Decrease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Information has been received from Seistan that plague has ceased to increase and it is hoped, with the advent of the hot weather, the epidemic will diminish and perhaps die out.

TO CHINESE TURKESTAN.

Dr. Stein's Notable Trip through Afghanistan.

GREAT CORDIALITY OF THE AMIR'S OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

Further news has reached India of the progress made by Dr. Stein in his journey towards Khotan, where he hopes to continue the exploration begun by him some years ago. It will be remembered that, about the 20th of May, Dr. Stein reached Sarhad in Afghan Wakhan and was greatly assisted by the extreme friendliness of the Afghan officials throughout his passage of the Ab-i-Panja (Oxus) Valley to Afghan Pamirs and thence to the Chinese territory in Sarikot. Afghan officials gave Dr. Stein, every possible assistance in the Wakhjir Pass (about 16,200 feet), leading from the head waters of the Oxus to Taghdumbash Pamir which was at first found quite impracticable for animals, even yaks, owing to the exceptionally heavy snowfall, but, with the energetic assistance of the Afghan officials, Dr. Stein was able to cross the Pass on the 27th of May and, travelling by rapid marches down Taghdumbash Pamir over the Chichiklik and neighbouring Passes, he reached Kashgar on the 7th June, less than six weeks after leaving the Peshawar border.

At Kashgar Dr. Stein intended to make a short halt to prepare for his long sojourn in the inhospitable region of Chinese Turkestan. During his journey the explorer was able to collect interesting evidence as to ancient geography of regions once crossed by an important line of communication between the Oxus basin and China. A number of ancient sites, described by early Chinese Budhist pilgrims, were accurately identified and anthropometrical materials were collected regarding the population of the hill Tajiks, settled in Sarikot and uppermost Oxus, since very early times. Dr. Stein is the first European to visit Afghan Pamirs since the Pamir Boundary Commission in 1895 and the help given to him by the Amir's officials is most satisfactory evidence of cordiality. Should the local administration in Chinese Turkestan prove equally friendly and as helpful as during his previous expedition, Dr. Stein's archæological and geographical work will be facilitated.

MILL HOURS IN INDIA.

Strong Comments of an Inspector.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

In his report on the factories of the United Provinces Mr. Walsh, the Special Inspector, makes some strong remarks on the hours of labour worked in Indian Mills. He states that "there is no likelihood of any reduction of hours except by legislation. The comments that have been made on the sweating system in Bombay apply more or less to the cotton mills of the United Provinces. Mill owners are too jealous and suspicious of one another to be capable of uniting in order to curtail the hours of labour. There is no gainsaying the fact that to work in the atmosphere of a cotton mill from early morning till eight at night, with only half an hour's interval in the middle of the day, must be detrimental to health. If the mills cannot combine to reduce the working hours, they will, I believe, be eventually brought about by constant strikes and then, perhaps, will the mill-owners seek the aid of Government to fix the working day by legislation."

ANOTHER SWADESHI CONFERENCE.

Big Programme to be Considered at Sylhet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The leaders of the Surma Valley Districts have decided to hold a Surma Valley Conference at Sylhet on the 11th of August : (1) To form a political association for safeguarding the rights and privileges of people of this division ; (2) To take steps for the revival of local industries ; (3) To encourage new industries ; (4) To promote the sale and circulation of Swadeshi goods ; and (5) to start national schools in all sub-divisions for spreading education on national lines.

A strong executive committee has been formed and prepartions are progressing.

THE SANTIPUR OUTRAGE.

Disgusting Attitude of the *Bengalee*.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The *Bengalee* now admits the truth of the assault on the two missionaries at Santipur and, in a leading article, appeals to missionaries to "forget and forgive those that may have committed trespasses against them. Nothing would so well become their cloth as the acceptance of our suggestion."

The reason for this is obvious. The wily Editor knows the power of the Nonconformists in the House of Commons, and the "Bande-Mataram," party is not, at present prepared, to incur their wrath and thus lose their support.

PUBLIC MEETINGS FORBIDDEN.

Another Bengal Order.

REPORTED DRAFTING OF ARMED POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHANDPUR, JULY 14.

This morning notices were served upon Babus Haradayal Hag, Radhamadhab and Senha forbidding public meetings, for seven days, within Chandpur Jurisdiction without express permission.

A similar notice was proclaimed by drum. Armed police, it is reported, are coming to guard the places of meetings.

IMPROVING TRADE STATISTICS.

Introduction of New Customs Forms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 14.

The Collecter of Customs has issued a notice saying that the introduction of the new prescribed bill of entry and the shipping bill will take place as early as possible and that the submission of passes in any other form after August, will be rejected. For the convenience of the public who have had no time to print their own forms it is notified that new forms can be obtained on payment from the Pass Writer of Collector's Office. The specimens of the forms of Bill of Entry and shipping were drawn up by the Committee on Indian Trade Statistics and approved by the Government of India for general adoption throughout India. These revised forms have been prescribed for use in Burma by the Financial Commissioner.

THE Nawab of Shyastabad in Barisal, setting an example which might well be copied by other zemindars, has issued a printed letter to all his tenants to the effect that no restriction has been imposed on them regarding the buying and selling of goods ; that they are at full liberty to purchase any kind of article they like ; and that all reports stating that Government is contemplating the introduction of Assamese regulations in East Bengal are totally false and unfounded. The Nawab has also emphatically announced that he has not the least sympathy with the movement of the boycotters, which he regards a disloyal one.

FOR THE SAFETY OF PASSENGERS.

Communication with Railway Guards.

ENGLISH SYSTEM RECOMMENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The following letter has been circulated by the Secretary of the Railway Board to all the Local Governments :—

I am directed by the Railway Board to inform you that they have had under consideration the necessity for the provision of an effective means of communication between the passengers and the guards and drivers of trains and, after a very careful consideration, they are of opinion that the type of such communication which is now in general use in England, should be adopted on the Railways in India.

The details of the type referred to will, no doubt, be entirely within the knowlege of the various Railway Administrations here, but a simple description of it is that a chain runs along both sides of the inside of each carriage just below the point where the roof meets the sides. The chain can be easily pulled by any passenger having need for so doing and the effect of the chain being pulled is to open a small valve connected with the vacuum brake which simultaneously calls the attention of both the guard and driver by decreasing the vacuum and would, in time, stop the train by the application of the brakes. In addition to opening of the valve, above referred to, a disc at the outside corner of the carriage is actuated. The normal position of this disc is at right angles to the side of the carrige in a horizontal plane, that is edge on. When actuated by the pulling of the chain the disc revolves into a vertical position and can be seen from either end of the train and locates the carriage from which the alarm has been given. The system has been found to work in England most satisfactorily and is, comparatively speaking, inexpensive.

The Railway Board have, therefore, given orders to the three State-worked Railways, viz., the North-Western, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal Railway, to at once apply this means of communication to all new and rebuilt stock for all classes of passengers and, in addition, the communication will also be fitted to all existing stock of all classes as rapidly as possible.

It will be readily understood that, in a matter of this kind, uniformity which also means interchangeability between all classes of stock of the same gauge, is a vital necessity and, as the type of communication approved by the Board has stood the practical test of experience satisfactorily, they desire that the type shall be made universal, so far as the Railways in India are concerned.

The Railway Board consider the provision of an effective means of communication between passengers and guards and drivers a matter that affect the safety of the public travelling by Railways and, under Section 62, Chapter 6 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890 they require all Railways to adopt the above type of communication on all classes of their carriages, now under construction or to be built, either as additions or renewals and that such type of communication be fitted to all existing carriages of all classes within two years from the date hereof.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

A Misunderstanding Cleared Up.

PURELY FOR ENGLISHMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

The *Pioneer* says, "We drew attention the other day to the impression prevailing among Native servants of the Central and Local Governments that they were being pressed to subscribe to Lady Minto's Nursing Fund, and pointed out that the Fund was for the benefit of Europeans and that there could be no thought or intention of asking Natives to give it support. We have now the highest authority for stating that the appeal has been distinctly addressed to English people in India and not in any way to Natives, amongst whom it was never intended that the appeal should be circulated. Needless to say, any pressure in securing contributions would be very distasteful to Lady Minto and harmful to the Fund, which is to be raised entirely in a voluntary manner. This assurance should put an end to all misunderstanding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

"Cynthia," a comedy by Davies will be played at Viceregal Lodge in aid of Lady Minto's endowment fund. The principal parts will be taken by Lady Eileen Elliot, Mrs. Mar Johnson, Mrs Rose, Captain Young, A.-D.-C., Captain Marker D. S. O., A. D. C., Captain A. Ross, A.-D. C., and Mr. W. C. Williams, 35th Sikhs.

BARRISTER vs. JUDGE.

Appeal to Go to the Privy Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

Though expressing doubt as to whether their sanction was necessary, the Allahabad High Court, on Friday, decided to follow precedents and sanction an application made by Mr. Sarvadhicary for permission to appeal to the Privy Council against the sentence of the High Court, which suspended him from practice for four years for publishing scandalous and unbecoming remarks about certain Judges of the High Court.

ALLEGED THEFT BY AN AYAH.

Solving a Jewel Mystery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

The police have succeeded in arresting the thieves who, a few days ago, stole jewellery valued at close on Rs.5,000 belonging to Mrs. Henderson of Howrah. Her ayah and two men were caught while having a gold bracelet tested at Bhowanipur. There are hopes of the rest of the property being recovered.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A MARWARI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

A Marwari was found with his throat cut on Harrison Road yesterday morning, and died after admission to hospital. No arrest has been made.

CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICIAL.

Alleged Evasion of Income Tax.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 14.

The trial has concluded in Madras before Mr. C. T. Johnson, I.C.S., Head Assistant Magistrate, of Tanjore, of P. Andinarayana Iyah, First Grade District Munsiff of Vizagapatam, now under suspension on a charge of having supplied false information to Tahsildar of Shivali in regard to his assessable income during the year 1901 when he acted as District Munsiff of Shiyali. Judgment will be delivered on Monday next at Nagapatam.

THE *Straits Times* says :—We are informed that the Hon. Sir Lionel Cox, lately Chief Justice of this colony, who is now at home on leave is not likely to return to the Straits Settlements as he has retired from the Bench and takes his pension. We may, therefore, except to hear very shortly that a successor has been appointed to fill this important Judicial post. It is somewhat strange that at the moment there are three vacancies in the law offices—those of Chief Justice, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, which represent crown patronage of no little value and importance.

THE U. P. HIGH COURT.

Memorial from the Talukdars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 15.

The British Indian Association, composed of Oudh Talukdars, has submitted a memorial to the Local Government on the subject of the amalgamated High Court of the United Provinces. They point out that the question of uniting the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh with the Allahabad High Court was first considered in 1866. It was then proposed to abolish the Judicial Commissioner's Court and to establish the Bench of the High Court at Lucknow, but the plan was abandoned in deference to a strong remonstrance of all classes in Oudh. The memorialists urge that it would be contrary to the assurances given them to remove the highest Appellate Court of Oudh from Lucknow. They consider the retention of the highest Appellate Court of the Province and its officers in Lucknow as vital to their interests and material for the fulfilment of the political pledges given by the British Government. They will never be satisfied with the Bench of High Court sitting at Lucknow but having officers at Allahabad, which would involve the maximum of inconvenience to all Oudh litigants. If the union of the Courts is considered necessary Lucknow, and not Allahabad, should be the seat of the amalgamated Court.

The memorial advances nineteen reasons for this change. The cost of a new Court building would be less at Lucknow than Allahabad. There is no reason why the cost of moving the High Court to Lucknow should exceed seven lakhs, and if the Secretariat were also moved the cost might be fifteen lakhs spread over several years. It is calculated that seven and a half lakhs might be set off against the total outlay, leaving the actual cost of the move of the High Court and Secretariat at seven and a half lakhs. The memorialists also point out that Lucknow is more convenient than Allahabad for a population of nearly twenty seven millions, inhabiting twenty-eight districts of the United Provinces, while only four districts, with a population under four millions, are appreciably nearer Allahabad. A similar number of districts and population are in equal relation to both cities.

IN SEARCH OF SOLITUDE.

H. H. Mr. Hare Boycotts Newspaper Correspondents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

None of the Calcutta papers contain any news of the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor's extended Summer Tour. Regular newspaper correspondents have, for some years past, received no encouragement to go on these tours, and when they have, no facilities—as was the case in former years—have been afforded them. In fact, unless he is a member of the Government Staff, employed at a handsome remuneration, obstacles are put in the way of the regular correspondent, who cannot even get written speeches in time. This probably is the cause of the newspapers' neglect in connection with the present tour. The *Statesman* has published a skit on the subject, the first paragraph of which runs as follows :—

"Much anxiety is being felt in many hearts over the mysterious disappearance of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Enquiries made at Belvedere have revealed the fact that he and his suite left that place some days ago ostensibly to go on tour. He was reported to have set out in good spirits and in no wise depressed by the merciless fashion in which the High Court has flouted his august fellow-ruler in the Eastern Province. The finances of Bengal are known to be in excellent order and no reason can be suggested for any rash act on the part of His Honour or of his subordinates."

JUTE IN BENGAL.

Good Prospects and Larger Acreage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The Jute Forecast of Bengal proper issued yesterday says that if the conditions continue favourable, the crop should, on the whole, be as good as that of last year, while the acreage has largely increased. The forecast for Eastern Bengal and Assam says that the area under jute in that Province is estimated at 25,85,000 acres compared with 25,57,550 in 1905—pretty nearly the same as last year. The acreage for both Provinces is therefore 32,71,400 in 1906 as compared with 31,67,650 in 1905.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Ready Support at Good Price.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The Tenders for the Municipal Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 were opened at the Municipal Office yesterday by the Finance Special Committee. The total amount of tenders was Rs. 17,69,500. The highest rate offered was Rs. 102 and the average rate of tender accepted was Rs. 99-13-9. All tenders at Rs. 99-9 and upwards were accepted in full and tenders at 99-8 receive 51·24 per cent.

THE GARTOK ROAD.

Completion Contemplated.

SURVEY TO BE MADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 14.

Major Powell, R. E., and Lieut. Bond, R. E., 1st Sappers and Miners, will probably start at the beginning of August to examine the Hindustan-Tibet road and to make a rough survey and estimates of the cost of finishing it to the frontier. The last thirty-five miles are so bad that in its present state the road is of little use as a trade route to Gartok.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY.

Railway Official Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 14.

Subbiah Pillay, the late Assistant Station Master, who is alleged to have offered a bribe of Rs. 500 to Mr. Pratt, the District Traffic Superintendent of the Burma Railways, has been summarily dismissed by the Traffic Manager, Rangoon. He denies the charge and intends appealing to the Agent of the Burma Railways on the grounds that he is not only innocent of the charge, but was also deprived of his bonus having served the railways for nearly twenty years.

EUROPEAN TEACHERS IN INDIA.

Essential for the Progress of Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 14.

A meeting of the Council of European Schools was held this morning at the Doveton College to consider points in the new European Code, deferred for consideration from the meeting held in April last. The most important point discussed at the meeting was the inadequate supply of trained European teachers. After much discussion Mr. Callaghan moved, the following resolution :—"That an adequate supply of trained European teachers being of vital importance to European schools, the Council regret that the new Code does not offer facilities for the training and maintenance of such teachers." The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Herbert Pegg and unanimously adopted.

Other telegrams will be found on page 6.

PUBLIC HALL AND LIBRARY FOR KARACHI.

A Gift of a Mahomedan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 15.

The opening ceremony of the Gulam Hussain Khalikdina Hall and Library building which has been just completed at a cost of Rs. 38,000, took place last evening, Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner in Sind, presiding at the function. Seth Gulam Hussain Khalikdina, after whom the hall and library is called, a leading member of the Khoja community. He passed away in 1899 at the early age of 42, leaving a will, the like of which Sind has seldom witnessed, whereby he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, amounting to several lakhs, to charities for the benefit his own community. He also provided in the will Rs. 15,000 for the erection of a building for the use of the general public. As the nature of the building was not specified the trustees invited suggestions from the public through the medium of the press before coming to a decision. As a result they received various suggestions of which they approved the construction of this hall because Max Denso Hall, though useful in its own way, was not commodious enough for the growing wants of a city like Karachi and Frere Hall was not so central. A proposal was received from the members of the Native General Library about erecting the proposed hall on the site of the Native General Library and locating the library therein and calling it after the munificent donor. Negotiations were thereupon opened with the Library Committee and after a great deal of correspondence it was settled that the trustees should hand over Rs. 18,000 to the Library Committee who undertook to apply for a grant to the Municipality and erect a building which on completion was to be handed over to the Municipality to form one of its public buildings.

Mr. Motiram Advani, Joint Judge and honourary secretary of the Native General Library, gave a short history of the circumstances under which the Hall has been built on the site of the old Native General Library and in asking the Commissioner to perform the opening ceremony requested him to accept a silver key and a casket as momentos of that occasion.

The Commissioner after unlocking the door of the Hall addressed the assembly. He eulogized the philanthropy and munificence of the donor whose charities were vast and numerous, and publicly thanked the trustees who understood and realised their responsibilities. He said he was himself a great opponent of indiscriminate use of the ratepayers' money, but in the present case the Municipality was well advised in voting an extra grant of Rs. 5,000 required to complete the building. He praised the useful services of Mr. Motiram Advani, honorary secretary of the institution, who spared no efforts in bringing the whole business to a most successful termination and also spoke in high terms of Mr. J. Forrest Brunton, Chief Officer, who had supervised the construction of the building. He was proud, he said, of being a life member of the library and trusted that the library and hall would prove very useful to the public and would stimulate similar charities from other wealthy citizens of Karachi. He then handed over the key of the Hall to the President of the Municipality and entrusted the Hall to the Municipality.

Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont, President, in thanking the Commissioner referred to the eminent services rendered by Mr. Motiram, who with characteristic devotion to public and charitable movements for which Karachi owes him so much, threw himself heart and soul into the work and brought it to a successful termination. He trusted that a building worthy of the name might soon be erected to commemorate Motiram's name.

THE ROORKEE THOMASON COLLEGE.

A Large Scheme for its Expansion.

TECHNICAL SUBJECTS TO BE TAUGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 15.

At the Prize day at Thomason College, Roorkee, the Principal referred to a movement for expansion of the College now in progress. Sir James La Touche the Lieutenent-Governor had, he said, taken an almost paternal interest in the College. When money was at last available he had given with a generous hand and formulated a complete and practical scheme for its expansion.

The main points of the scheme are to develop the college as a Technical Institute and at the same time to bring numbers of engineering classes up to the maximum the present staff can teach. The latter part of the scheme has been rendered desirable owing to the heavy demand for engineers of every grade in India and to the severity of competition in the Entrance Examination. There is to be an installation of engines of sufficent power to meet the wants of the college. Workshops will be enlarged to accommodate sections of thirty students, comprising not only engineering students and a mechanical apprentice class, but a new class to be called the Technical class. The intention is to train men to manage, start, and control small industrial works in these Provinces. Any industry, in the power of the college to teach will be taken up if there is sufficient demand. But a start is being made with cotton industry, manufacture of ice, motor car industry, and all work pertaining to steam and oil engines, and electrical installations. A class is reserved for natives of these Provinces, this being necessary as within the past few weeks the Principal has been inundated with applications from all over India. Sufficient power having been installed, fans will be provided in the college and a small electric light and telephone installation will afford practice and training for technical students. Other improvements in the College include additional water supply, increased accommodation, a new laboratory block, and new class rooms.

NEW MARKETS AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JULY 14.

The opening ceremony of the newly-built Ferris Market was performed this morning by Colonel Ferris, the Political Agent, in the presence of His Highness the Maharaja, the Sardars and officers. Rao Saheb Jadhav, the Municipal Superintendent, eulogised Colonel Ferris' services as President from 1878 to 1882 and requested him to open the Markets, which were named after him as a token of the deep sense of gratitude the Municipality felt for his work and his keen interest in its affairs ever since.

In his reply the Colonel described the State of Kolhapur as he first saw it in 1871. He added that during his Presidency he learned more of the law-abiding character of Indians, their power of cheerfulness under adverse circumstances, and their reliance on the good faith of a man once they were satisfied of his best endeavorous were given to serving their interests, and hence he had nursed an abiding sense of gratitude to the people of Kolhapur and a feeling of good fellowship towards all Indians.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

To Visit Lord Lamington.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 15.

H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India will pay a visit to H. E. Lord Lamington on the 28th instant remaining at Government House till the 31st idem. The Governor-General will be accorded a public reception at Poona station and among other functions there will be receptions at Government House in his honour.

FROM the 30th ultimo to the 6th instant, 2 Europeans, 11 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 381 Hindus, and 82 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 500. The death-rate was 51·0 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 34·2. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 17, small-pox 4, fevers 120, bowel-complaints 83, and other causes 276.

THE SECRET SOCIETY IN SARAWAK.

Eight Executions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 10.

News has arrived from Sarawak of serious trouble in that State with an influential and wide-spread Chinese Secret Society, which seems to have assumed a very menacing aspect, and to have been as promptly attacked by the authorities, when it was discovered. In the Rajah of Sarawak's dominions, news, that is not wanted to be disseminated, is easily ordered to be kept quiet. However, there is good reason to believe that the facts set forth below are true. It appears that a month ago several mysterious murders took place among the Chinese and by the Chinese, but the authorities were not able to probe, to the bottom, a remarkable epidemic of homicidal crime. No one would give any information and the Chinese showed the greatest reluctance to speak about the murders at all. At last the Sarawak authorities got wind of the Society among the Khehs or Hakkas, having for its eventual object the defiance of the Government, but contenting itself, for the present, with recruiting by threats and levying blackmail upon the smaller traders and threatening them with death in case of non-compliance with the demands of the emissaries of the Society. The murders which took place are alleged to be the vengeance of the society upon those who would not help or consent to be coerced. After a prolonged enquiry of very great difficulty, eight men were arrested, and, on being found guilty, after that, were sentenced to be shot, this being done on June 23rd, on the execution ground by the side of the river near Kuching. There was a good deal of excitement among the natives over this event, but as they had the hint that the Government did not desire to have too much said, the talk was in a quiet way. The investigations against the Society are still going on. As there are 30,000 Chinese in the State, it will readily be seen that there is an ample field for intrigue and secret societies, having for their object blackmail and terrorizing.

Three murders of pepper planters have taken place quite recently, and nothing has been publicly said of any discovery of the murderers. That robbery was not the object of the crime is assumed from the fact that the possessions of the murdered men were left untouched.

A reference in the *Sarawak Gazette* is in the Lower Rejang report for April, where Mr. Pratt Barlow reports that :—"The Divisional Resident informs me of the escape of two Secret Society Chinese from Kalaka after murdering a Chinaman there. Notice of this has been sent round but without any result so far. I do not, however, think it probable that the murderers will come to Matu."

The Council Negri, which seldom meets in full force, is expected to hold a meeting shortly, and there is no doubt, measures will be taken by the, Rajah and his Councillors to prevent the extension of any Society having such evil objects, or at all calculated to establish an *imperium in imperio* in Sarawak.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

Assam Valley Light Horse :—Surgeon Lieutenant Hewan to be Surgeon Captain.

Simla Rifles, L. Leslie Jones to be Lieutenant,

E. J. Railway Rifles. A. H. Pollock to be Surgeon. Lieutenant.

1st G. I. P. Railway Rifles :—Lieut. Herbert, is promoted Captain.

2nd G. I. P. Railway Rifles :—Messrs J. Frere, H. Graham and Palmer, F. Fuxton, A. W. Klosy, to be second Lieutenants.

Malabar Rifles :—Lieut.-Colonel Macrae is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

East Coast Rifles :—2nd Lients.-Souter and Durell to be Lieuts. and O. Fowler and V. Hart to be second Lieutenants.

The Volunteer Officer's Decoration is conferred upon Col. T. R. Wynne and Captain R. Dinwiddie of the 1st Bengal-Nagpur Railway Rifles.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. Wheeler, I. C. S.; are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal and those of Mr. R.C.H.M. King I.M.S., at the disposal of Central Provinces.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Turner, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, has been deputed for a Chathan course.

Mr. F. J. Braithwaite has been appointed to hold charge of the Pegu Forest Circle.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major I. I. Bourke, I. M. S., is posted as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay.

Mr. J. A. O'Brien is appointed Deputy Comptroller of the Post Office, Calcutta, and Mr. W. A. Kelly is confirmed as Deputy Comptroller, Class 2.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Turnbull, Manager, East Indian Coal Company, Therria, and Mr. W. Miller of the Equitable Coal Company, Deshurgarh, are appointed Members of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates for Managers of Mines.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant. Roberts, A. V. C. and Lieutenant, Williams 4th Cavalry, are appointed to the Army Remount Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. D. Bickley to be Sub-lieutenant and Mr. G. N. Rowe and Mr. W. G. Horley to be Assistant Engineers.

Lieutenant R. G. Devinish is permitted to retire from the service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. K. C. H. H. King are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr. P. L. Moore officiates temporarily as Political Agent and he is posted as First Assistant Resident to Mysore.

Mr. H. F. Wilkinson, District Superintendent of Police, officiates as Collector of Bangalore Military Station.

Mr. A. C. Mitchell, Principal, Maharaja's College, is appointed a Justice of the Peace in the State of Travancore.

Mr. J. H. H. Bill is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; Lieutenant Shakespear as Political Agent at Muscat ; Lieutenant C. H. Gabriel as His Majesty's Consul at Bunder Abbas ; and Lieutenant Yule as Assistant Political Agent at Chelas.

Major Grey, Political Agent, Muscat, is granted three months and 15 days' leave. Don Carlos Jenkins is confirmed in his appointment as Vice-Consul for the Argentine Republic at Calcutta.

Major W. L. Conran, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, is granted fourteen and a half months' leave.

SAD CARRIAGE ACCIDENT IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 14.

Mr. Wright, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has had the misfortune to lose one of his pair of greys in a carriage accident. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were being driven in a phaeton drawn by the greys when they met Major Stacey, R. A., driving in a dogcart. As the two vehicles were passing, Major Stacey's horse shied into the offpony of Mr. Wright's pair, the point of the shaft of Major Stacey's carriage being driven nearly a foot into the body of one of the horses just in front of the off hip-bone. Neither vehicle was upset, but the wounded animal had to be unharnessed, streaming with blood, and died on the side of the road a few minutes later.

THE S. M. RAILWAY PURCHASE.

The Directors of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company have says the *Madras Mail*, received formal notice of the intention of the Secretary of State to purchase the Company's railway under the powers conferred on him by Clause 65 of the contract dated the 1st June, 1882, and subsequent contracts. The contract provides for payment of the Company's stock at par, and the date of purchase is the 30th June, 1907. It will be remembered that a few days ago the *Pioneer* denied that any notice of purchase had left England,

"EN VOYAGE."

Dedicated without Permission to the Prettiest Girl on Board.

DECEMBER 7 :—A.M. A series of delays !

'Hurry up Cabby'—'All right Sir,' and I roll up at Victoria in a growler, with luggage piled all round me at 10-40. Then that awful registering of baggage. Two windows only at which to do it. The usual dear lady in the queue just in front, who cannot pick up her change because her gloves do not fit properly, an undercurrent of curses from male passengers and it is 10-57 before I am through. Then a lightning good-bye, a jump into the train as it moves off and I am fairly under weigh, cheered at the last by the words of an old grey bearded porter : "Your luggage will not be touched before Paris, Sir."

The miserable Dover Boat platform, narrow, half sheltered, a driving rain and a crowd of fellow-passengers.

I obtain the services of a young porter who tells me his number is 14 and I walk aboard "The Queen," one of a crowding throng. Eventually I hear "14 Sir" and by delicate squeezing and gentle insistence I succeed in reaching the Saloon where I find my baggage and dismiss the boy.

A good passage, the boat as steady as a rock and an excellent tiffin.

Calais, and more rain. Passed the Customs, and boarded the mail train about amidships—"Seat reserved, carriage at the end" says an interpreter. Try the end, no sign of a reserved seat ! Wandering gently along the train, I passed near a compartment, reserved for the Duchess of Leeds. An official came up at that moment endeavouring to sort the 230 or so passengers into their respective seats. Spelling out with difficulty the name on the window, he asks, "Mrs. Leeds ?" Two pleasant looking girls in the compartment nod and he passes on.

The rain seems to be getting worse, my luggage bearer is getting wet, hot, tired and a little cussy, when eventually I secure a seat in a non-smoker in which I am told I may smoke.

Paris ! and no porters. I had been warned of this, and getting out my small things I started down the platform, meeting the blessed right to the travelling Englishman, a Cook's Interpreter. In about three minutes my friend gets my baggage into the Customs shed, seizes an official. In reply to the latter's question as to whether I have anything to declare, I say *Rien de tout* and look him in the eye. Apparently my look conveys a challenge as he orders the inspection of my Kit Bag, entailing the undoing of five straps and a lock. However, a cursory inspection revealing nothing more exciting than a small Box of Bryant and May's matches I am passed through. I express my thanks to the Interpreter and set off for the Grand Hotel de L'Athenee Rue Scribe. Paris looks very well, a clear night after a couple of days' rain.

After 10 minutes' drive I arrive at the Hotel, and joy to a pessenger whose French is the French of the English Public Schools and most of that forgotten—I find that I have come to an oasis of English speaking in the heart of the French Capital. I go up to my room, very comfortable, with a most inviting looking bed set in an alcove, and after a wash, downstairs again to the Restaurant. Now my principal object in coming to the L'Athenee was to see this restaurant and make the acquaintance of the head waiter. He comes up as I enter, a dear old stout, clean-shaven individual, with an excellent head, bare as the palm of one's hand and a most delightful manner. Apparently he treats his guests as personal friends, smiling benignly on one and all, and I can understand that he is an institution worth untold sums to the Proprietors. An excellent dinner chosen for me by the head waiter and then a cup of coffee and a smoke. While enjoying the latter I get into conversation with a very pleasant elderly Anglo-Indian on the subject of granting gun licenses to natives. He points out a fact which is perhaps not generally realized, namely that the granting of extra gun licenses to natives would, in all probability, do little towards minimising the depredations of wild beasts, for the native would destroy smaller game, the natural prey of the larger, forcing the latter to seek their food from the flocks and herds of the ryot.

DECEMBER, 8.

Early coffee and roll, and thence to the Gare de Lyons and off for Marseilles at 9-20. It is rather a nuisance having to travel by this train which reaches Marseilles at 10-20 at night as there is an express for Marseilles, Toulon and the Reviera which leaving at 9 o'clock reaches Marseilles about 7 P.M. The Railway authorities do their utmost to discourage Marseilles passengers who wish to travel by this train by charging them the fare right through to Toulon and also bluff intending passengers with a story that the train is full. This was the case with me, and I understand that the 9 o'clock steamed out with a number of vacant seats. Dejeuner in the wagon lit car is good and passes an hour away, and dinner also is all that can be desired.

We arrive up to time, and I find the ubiquitous Cook's Interpreter on hand. He is seized upon by a lady passenger who gives him the startling information that she has lost her husband. (Startling perhaps is not the word to use, as I have come to the conclusion that nothing can startle a well trained Cook's Interpreter). He sympathises with the lady and asks details of the loss. It appears that the couple were dining in the car and after dinner the lady returned to her compartment leaving her husband to his wine. Sleep must have overtaken him, for when the car was taken off the train at Avignon, he was taken off too. On the Interpreter's advice a wire is sent to Avignon and I am relieved the next morning to learn that the afflicted lady had received a wire that her spouse was well and coming on by a later train.

While collecting my baggage with my new Interpreter friend's assistance, an elderly man—from South Africa—dashes up. I had noticed this individual in the dining car and he could not speak a word of French.

"I am travelling with a Cook's ticket and I have lost my missis"!

"I put some of my luggage in a cab, and my wife inside and told the cabman to wait, shewed him this—waving a baggage coupon—and told him I was going to get the rest of my luggage and would come back."

The Interpreter said, "Probably, Sir, the man did not understand you."

"I'm sure he understood me, I held his horse and advised him to wait and as soon as my back was turned he drove away and has taken my wife, a nervous woman who does not know a word of French."

"Did you tell him where you were staying ?"

"Yes, I told him. The Louvre."

"Well, probably you will find him there and your wife also. There is a 'bus to the Hotel which will take you and your luggage."

"If I do find him, I shall refuse to pay him, let him prosecute me in the morning and we shall see what will happen. I never knew such a thing in my life."

I travelled with the anxious husband to the Hotel du Louvre et de la Paix and he continued to inveigh against the Cocher as much as the rattling of the omnibus over the Maresilles setts would permit. Shorty after our arrival at the Hotel, Cocher turned up and the wife was restored to her husband's arms, Calmer counsels prevailed, Cocher was paid and the matter closed. Doubtless, however, in some South African Farm my friend will tell for years the story of the Tragedy of Marseilles or "How I nearly lost my wife."

It is quite homelike to return to the Hotel du Louvre where I had stayed for a night some four months earlier in the year. The proprietor, Manager and Staff are indefatigable in their attentions to guests and the little Hotel porter is a man whose acquaintance is quite worth the making.

La Reserve, the restaurant on the Corniche Road, standing high with an excellent view over the Harbour of Marseilles and the Chateau d'If is also run by the Hotel du Louvre and from previous experience I can recommend it for an excellent tiffin.

DECEMBER 9.

A sharp, clear and very pleasant morning. Left the Hotel at 10 A.M. for the good ship "Tehamah."

Same dirty quay, same performing dog, same dancing children, same acrobats, same beggar women singing whom I had seen on my journey from India in July.

A dispute with the Mail authorities, who insisted that we had the full complement of bags abroad, while the ship's officers said we were two bags short. The latter proved correct, the missing bags were found and placed on board and we got away at about 12-30,

Found several old friends amongst the passengers and settled down with every promise of a pleasant voyage.

A Bombay man told me a yarn which was new to me. He was at a dinner given in honour of some Australian and the guest of the evening in respounding to the toast of his health said that he was glad that Australia was becoming better known to English people than it used to be some years ago. He added, a stuffed Kangaroo was sent home to some museum. It was in an open crate, and while being unloaded at the London Docks, one Stevedore's man said to another: "Ere Bell' wot's this ?" His companion, who happened to be a somewhat educated man, replied, "That's a Kangaroo, a resident of Australia." "Blimy," said his friend, "I've a sister married to one o' these blokes."

Shortly after leaving, ship rolling slightly, however I managed to get through dinner satisfactorily at a table given up almost exclusively to a party of us, old and new chums who had foregathered.

DECEMBER 10.

Up fairly early and on deck at 8 bells. Breakfast satisfactory. After breakfast, walked, ship pitching to a southerly sea. About 12 noon, feeling distinctly uncomfortable. 12-45 lay down in my bunk, and "Nature's soft Nurse" came to my aid. Slept soundly through luncheon time until about 1-30 and finding things, if anything, rather worse stayed where I was, and slept on and off for 17 hours with just a mouthful of air before undressing in the evening and a mouthful of fish for dinner.

Decks fairly deserted, I think.

DECEMBER 11.

Managed to get up, shave and bathe, or take a little breakfast, sea moderating, though it was at no time really rough.

A.M. Fire and boat drill. Apropos of this rather a funny incident. We had a Portuguese officer on board, going out to Goa.

Fortunately for his comfort, as he could not speak a word of English, one of our passengers had spent most of his life in Madeira and spoke fluent Portuguese.

The two were together, when the fire bell rang and our Portuguese friend, startled, asked 'What is that ? 'The fire-bell' replied his companion. 'What !' said the Portuguese, turning a grey green. He looked so terrified that his companion out of charity told him it was a false alarm. The colour began to return to his cheeks and he said "Oh, Sir, you gave me the worst stomach ache I have ever had."

The scenery round the Cretan Coast was very fine, tall cliffs down to the water and high rugged mountains in the interior.

DECEMBER 12.

Fine and Calm. Passed the day as usual, eating, drinking, smoking, walking and playing quoits.

DECEMBER 13.

Arrived Port Said 4 o'clock, P.M.

The same old view. From a distance the lighthouse, the statue of de Lesseps and next houses gradually appearing, followed later by the sight of the low lying sandy land. I had not carefully noticed de Lesseps' statue when I was here before, but it struck me much this time, standing as it does, in a commanding position at the entrance to the Port, with the right hand outstretched towards the Canal, the whole attitude inviting commerce to enter that waterway which his genius devised, his energy carried out and which has done more for Eastern Trade than the labours of any other known man.

On landing at 5 p.m. we were greeted by the usual number of grinning guides—and as I had a parcel to despatch, I was forced to go through the Custom House Compound. Here I found an official who kindly passed my package without opening—and whom I wished to reward for his courtesy. However, he waved me on with such a gentlemanly air that my hand remained in my pocket and I passed on more than ever impressed with the Custom House official.

After a short walk, interrupted by crowds of "gamins" selling picture post-cards, matches and other trifles, we reached the Post Office, when the registering and despatching of my parcel occupied some 10 minutes. Thence we wandered to the Eastern Exchange, where one of our fair companions tried to purchase a sun-topee without success. Our other lady friend required infant food, so we tried another department of the same shop, when after a little waiting, Mellin's No. I was produced in triumph. Now came the crucial question. "Where can I get Dil water ?" The Eastern Exchange did not keep this, so we hied ourselves to a Pharmaceuterie in the Rue du Commerce.

The shop was kept by a European, probably a Greek, but anyway not a man who could talk English. Somehow we all concluded he could talk French, and my companions being afflicted with that painful English complaint of shyness with other languages, I was forced to take up the conversation.

With the assistance of a pencil and piece of paper so that the man could look at the word Dil in black and white, an extract of Dil or aniseed or something similar was produced. It was carefully smelt all round, by the two ladies professionally, and by myself, because we thought it might surprise the shopman and anyway we did not see why we should be left out. The general verdict was that nobody was quite sure what was in the bottle but that the chances were in its favour. It seemed to me well to ask the shopkeeper how long this particular bottle—apparently the only one in stock—had been opened, and I delivered myself of the following, several times, in various tones of voice and with different gestures.

"Depuis combien de temps est elle ouverte ?"

This seemed to me very nice French and I was proportionately grieved when after a harassing mental calculation the shopman relied:—

"Seize onces."

After that the ladies left the shop and I followed more in sorrow than in anger. *En passant*, I like shoping with ladies, for, apart from the pleasure of their society they have such an excellent pluck in walking out of a shop without buying anything. Personally I have, more than once purchased a thing which did not really suit me, rather than go out of a shop when I had given considerable trouble to the assistants, without buying anything. This is a distinct confession of weakness I am aware, but I am afraid that many of us suffer from the same failing. Some times I have got away on the understanding that I would return later, but then I have a wretched conscience, which will hardly condone even such a white lie as that, and it weighs on me until I do go back.

'Mais, revenous a nos moutons.'

Having failed at shop No. 1, we tried No. 2, another chemist in a side street. The shop was kept by a large, loud voiced, clean shaven man, ably assisted by a tortoise-shell cat and a small and dark assistant. I was fairly on the hunt by this time and had no hesitation in taking the business into my own hands, so walked into the shop and asked 'Can you speak English?' Fortunately our new friend could do so and when we mentioned Dil water, he gave us to understand that it was perhaps the main foundation—rather a shaky one—of his business ; that he manufactured gallons of it, out of a small and most unsavoury bottle of essence which he produced. Apparently the essence was so strong that a teaspoonful could flavour the Suez Canal. Anyway the prepared Dil water was produced and our friends having assured me, in reply to a question, that it was made with distilled water, we left the shop, the mother fairly contented, but, I think, a little uncertain in her mind as to the qualities of the concoction and its likely effect on her small girl aged 4 months.

THE VACANT SEE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am grieved to hear it said that his Excellency the Delegate Apostolic having read of the meeting held for the purpose of submitting a petition to His Holiness Pope Pius X. praying that an Englishman be appointed to the vacant See of Bombay, has forwarded a Despatch, calling upon the promoters of the public meeting to be held on Sunday the 15th instant, to cancel the said meeting and to have the committee formed for the purpose dissolved, whereas although several letters have been published in the leading journals of Bombay bitterly complaining of want of schools, orphanages, etc. in the Diocese of Damaun, the agitation has not yet attracted his Excellency's attention. This is all the more surprising, seeing that three orphans for want of a Diocesan Asylum, had to find their way to a Protestant Asylum and became Protestants. His Excellency thinks that the action taken by the Catholics of Bombay is Protestantizing in its effect and highly objectionable ; Catholic children driven to become Protestant by necessity and neglect are not worth his thought. I am strongly of opinion that the leaders of the movement should not remain silent, but should represent to his Excellency the nature and object of the meeting, and how the attitude taken by his Excellency reduces them to utter nonentity when they are reminded that they cannot give expression to a harmless wish. It should be pointed out to his Excellency that when the Padroadists were threatened with the extinction of the Padroado they held a public general meeting of the Goan community in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at Dhobi Talao, in Bombay, for the purpose of petitioning the Holy See and the King of Portugal, they were not reminded that their proceedings were Protestantizing and objectionable, much less were they were prevented from giving expression to their feelings and sentiments. "Consistency, thou art a bright jewel !" Is it sinful to wish an Englishman at the head of the Archdiocese of Bombay ?—Yours, etc.,

A CATHOLIC.

BY THE WAY.

"I GO SPADES."

MR. CHARLES HAWTREY is quite at his best, says the *Tatler*, in *The Man from Blankley's*. One of his latest stories which he narrates at the dinner table in Mr. Anstey's popular play deals with bridge. The head of a family whose lives are entirely given up to bridge dies, and the consultation which nowadays seems necessary as to the right and proper form of burial takes place. "What do you think should be the form of interment ?" said the brother-in-law, whose mind was divided between cremation and the ordinary form of burial. "I leave it to you," said the widow weeping bitterly, "I'll go spades," said the relative. And spades it was.

EARLY GAIETY.

It must have been a great joy to little Princess Mary of Wales to be taken with her parents to the Norwegian Coronation, and her brothers doubtless wished themselves in her shoes. But as the whole nursery could not go, it was clearly the best plan to take the only daughter, in spite of the prospective interest which Prince Edward might be presumed to take in a coronation. Princess Mary has just "struck" nine, last month, and already she bears a remarkable resemblance to her mother. The title of Princess Mary was long endeared to the British people by the good and kindly Duchess of Teck, and it is a sign of the Princess of Wales's veneration for her mother's memory that she desired her little daughter to bear that beloved mother's name. Little Princess Mary bids fair to become as kind and helpful to others as her mother always has been, and one can never forget the touching way in which the child consoled her parents when they were leaving on their long Colonial tour. "Never mind," she said bravely, with a protecting arm round her younger brothers, "I will take care of us !"

THE TEST OF THE AUTHOR.

The past theatrical season has seen the failure of many plays. But even in this age of publicity the feelings of the baulked authors remain a secret. In the past, however, the author never neglected to make public his opinion. When Rowe's comedy, "The Biter," for instance, was produced, the author was in the pit. The comedy fell hopelessly flat, but amid the hisses and yawns of the audience, Rowe's shriek of laughter could be heard at his every alleged jest. Even this, however, failed to lead a general laugh, and before the end his "merriment" was near akin to tears. Very different was the attitude of Southerne on the failure of his "Money the Mistress" in 1726. He was standing at the wing and the groaning and hissing of the pit was very audible. "Can you hear what they are doing ?" said a friend. "No sir," replied the aged author. "I am am very deaf." When first produced "The Rivals" was a decided failure. One noble dramatist declared that he really could not laugh at Sheridan's comedy. "How ungrateful," remarked Sheridan, "I have laughed at a tragedy of his from beginning to end." Fielding was very stoical under theatrical failure. Garrick once begged him to revise a scene in one of the plays he was about to produce. Fielding refused. "If the scene is a bad one, let'em find out," he said. The play was produced, and the scene was hissed. Garrick with an "I-told-you so" air rushed off the stage and told the author. "Oh," said Fielding, looking up from his steak, "damn 'em they have found it out, have they ?" Goldsmith completely broke down before Dr. Johnson over the failure of his "Good- natured Man" ; a direct contrast to Lamb, who almost unconsciously led the hissing when his farce "Mr. H," was condemned by the audience of Drury-lane.

THE WEDDING GUEST.

A contemporary states that while a wedding breakfast was being held in a restaurant at Fresnes les Rungis, a naval officer in uniform entered the room, and was invited to preside over the feast. He made himself very agreeable, sang songs, and delivered speeches. He was proposing the bride'a health when two policemen rushed in and arrested him as an escaped lunatic from a neighbouring asylum. It is further asserted that he thereupon politely turned to the officers and said. "I think you have made a mistake, gentlemen, there"—pointing to the bridegroom—"is the man you want."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

He was in the country, but his collar was of Bond-street dimensions, and his cuffs of snowy whiteness. Such magnificence seemed wasted upon the country. But under his variegated waistcoat slumbered a soft heart. He saw the aged horse standing quietly while its ancient attendant was loading the cart. "Your horse needs holding up" he said, "he'll fall down if you are not very careful." The aged waggoner looked up. "Ah" he said "e could't if e'd got that collar o' your's on.

THE NEW ACADEMICIAN.

Cardinal Mathieu, who succeeds to the vacant chair in the French Academy of Letters, is not a *persona grata* at the Vatican, for two reasons. It happened, at the Conclave, that he sat next to a stranger who spoke no French—a language which Popes are, as a rule, expected to know. "Non loqueris gallice ?—ergo non es papabilis," said Cardinal Mathieu to his neighbour, who replied : "Verum est, eminentissime domine, non sum papabilis ! Deo gratias !" But the stranger who returned this answer is now Pius X., and resents the affront thus put upon him. Moreover, about two years ago Cardinal Mathieu wrote for the *Revue des Deux Moudes* an article on the Conclave, in which he denounced the Austrian interference with the election, and declared, in no measured terms, that the choice of the Conclave ought to have fallen upon Cardinal Rampolla.

BEAUTIFYING MEAN STREETS.

The Borough of Southwark is showing what can be done in the way of making "mean streets" beautiful. It is one of the poorest and most crowded of the boroughs of the Metropolis. Save for some ten acres of open space it is entirely built over, and is surrounded by the almost equally poor and crowded districts of North Lambeth, North Comberwell, and Bermondsey. Within its area of two square miles it has more than 200,000 inhabitants, living, many of them, in blocks of "dwellings," or tenements, more gloomy than a workhouse. When the Borough Council that succeeded the vestries got to work, among the first things it did was to brighten these streets by planting trees, and the result is even in so short a time, that Southwark's streets are to-day among the pleasantest in Central London.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

A further step has just been taken. The Central Public Library has been beautified with flowering plants in boxes at the windows and along the parapet of the roof of the first story, and now forms a pleasant relief in colour in the long road of the cheap shops in which it is situated. It is in this development that considerable possibilities for the improvement of the appearance of our meaner streets suggest themselves. To begin with, all public buildings as far as practicable might be made similarly attractive. The large property-owners —particularly those who erect the big barrack-like blocks of tenements that make the streets so gloomy —might also give material aid in this work of beautifying London's byways by fitting window-boxes to every window. Religious and social institutions and clubs, schools and such-like establishments might very well help, by example, to bring a bit of colour and brightness into streets that are now monotonously grey.

TWO SEATS FOR EVERY POSSIBLE WORSHIPPER.

Within the narrow limits of the City of London, with its mere handful of residents—only sufficient to people a small provincial town—there are still, a writer in the *Sunday Strand* points out, so many churches that you might worship in a different one every Sunday of the year without putting foot inside them all. Within the Rural Deanery of the East City there are to-day no fewer then ten churches, each of which ministers to a population of less than two hundred ; the aggregate number of parishioners is 1,473, while the churches have accommodation for 2,750, thus providing almost two seats for every possible worshipper, including the infants in arms.

PAID FOR.

[The poets have always had to pay for the possession of the divine gift.—"The Academy."]

I am not very clear as to Homer ;
He lived such a long time ago,
And because he was always a roamer
He left very little to show ;
But it's probably true that his verses,
Now praised by the learned and wise,
Brought him nothing but mocking and curses—
He paid for his gift, I surmise.

There was Shakespeare ; he went out a-poaching,
For he thought the tall deer was fair game ;
And when Lucey disliked this encroaching
Made verses and puns on his name ;
So thereafter 'twas warfare between 'em
Through the words that he put in his play,
And it's reckoned by those who have seen 'em
That Shakespeare had something to pay.

There was Milton, who wrote of our losses,
And paid by the loss of a wife ;
There was Byron, who played noughts and crosses'
And paid for the stakes with his life ;
There was Shelley, who took up the burden
And found it too heavy by half—
And when Austin writes pathos his guerdon
Is found in a general laugh !

And a greater than these has his trouble,
To similar genius due—
And, indeed, what he bears must be double,
Since far he excels all the crew—
For this poet at whom I have hinted
Has written this marvellous lay,
And has many that haven't been printed
Because he's unable to pay !

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FRENCH BUSINESS WOMAN.

"A great deal is being said just now about Women in Business,'" remarks a Parisian correspondent. "Just at the present I have the subject in my mind in connexion with the differences between French and English customs, but I must digress for a second or two to express my conviction that the true woman is always in business. She is always employed in work which is vitally important if happiness and virtue and right thinking are to remain in our midst ; not to speak of mere creature comforts.

"The life business of a woman—in ordinary circumstances—lies in the home : there is work enough and to spare for her to do, and if she does not do it no one can fitly fulfil her neglected task. Circumstances alter cases, but you cannot—or at least you ought not to—argue from exceptions.

"It is undeniable that there are always persons—of more or less ability—to be found to fill posts in offices, in warehouses, in educational institutions, or where you will, but most women have a place in the home life which cannot be filled, adequately, by any other human being. I can imagine no more important 'Woman of Business' than she who successfully manages a home —even a very humble one. The work is arduous and incessant ; more than that, it is essential.

BUSINESS ETHICS.

"Circumstances, however, arise which force women to enter the wage-earning arena, and when the necessity comes all praise to the woman who faces the difficulty bravely. It is rather the fashion to say that women ought to forget their sex when they go 'into the city,' but with this idea I am not in accord. They ought to forget that any one was ever foolish enough to suggest or to suppose that women are incapable of appreciating justice and strict fair-play. If they undertake to do a certain thing for a certain sum of money, they must do that thing—perfectly; sex has nothing to do with the matter. They must give full value for payments received, but beyond that they are free to remain women, and no one will grudge them the little attentions and politenesses that come naturally from a man to a woman. It is only when sex is made a cover for unfair advantages that it is objected to 'in the city'—or elsewhere.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE MIDDLE-CLASS WOMAN.

"I do not know how French women of superior position manage when they are obliged, by force of adverse circumstances, to earn their own living, but I do know that for the ordinary middle-class woman the struggle for life is a very hard one. French people—men or women—seem to have exceedingly little sympathy for women without means ; friends—even close relatives—turn their backs and refuse sympathy, much less help, to women who must work or starve. Several cases have come under my notice of women who, at the death of their husbands, were left without a son, and in each case the relatives have scoffed at the idea of 'letting rooms,' 'giving lessons,' 'playing accompaniments,' etc., etc.

"In one of these cases I was much interested, and I was amazed to find the unfortunate victim quite reconciled to the views taken by her friends and relatives. 'It is not the custom for women to work in France,' was all she said when I expressed indignation at the treatment she had received. I questioned her closely, but all I could extract was the French people held that everyone ought to be extremely careful of money and save it, when possible ; they had no sympathy for a widow who had allowed herself to be left penniless !"

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

There are no Countesses of Aberdeen or Lady Henry Somersets to head the movement in France (observes a writer in the July "World's Work"). It is a middle class movement, and the majority care little for the vote. Reform of the marriage laws is at the bottom of much of it, some even declaring for the abolition of marri

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Is there such a thing as the "Sea-Serpent"? The answer depends upon what is actually meant by the question. If it means, is there one gigantic species of marine-snake answerable for all the recorded appearances of the so-called sea-serpent? the answer must be in the negative. If, on the other hand, the question means, Is there a marine creature hitherto unknown to science which might give rise to such records? the answer is that there are probably many sea-serpents. For there is little doubt that a number of huge creatures hitherto unknown to science live in the depth of the ocean, and some of them may be serpents.

The sea serpent, at any rate, has been lifted into scientific respectability by the fact that a paper has been read about it before the Zoological Society. This paper gives an account of a strange creature seen from the Yacht Valhalla near Para by Messrs. Meade-Waldo and M. G. Nicoll. It was sighted at a distance of 100 yeards, and what was seen is described by one of the observers as a sort of frill like a tuft of the seaweed Laminaria. Below this frill was a dark mass which they took to be the body of the animal. The neck was as thick as a man's thigh,and the head like that of a turtle. The observers, however, could not be certain whether this head was enclosed in horny jaws or not. This "sea-serpent," then, would appear to be a reptile,and possibly of the Ophidian order, in which case it would be a real sea-serpent.

The sea-serpent, however, may be more nearly related to the extinct Mosasaurus, the sea-serpent of the Cretaceous times. In this case, according to some zoological authorities, it would be more nearly related to the Lacertilia (lizards) than to the Ophidia (serpents). Certain characters in the skull, however, are recognised as ophidian, and hence Cope, the eminent American palæontologist, proposed to place Mosasaurus in a separate order, the Pythonomorpha, by which name he meant to express their snake-like form.

Another writer has spoken of them as a "combination of serpent and lizard." Mosasaurus had a long snake-like body, with the fore and hind limbs in the form of fin-like paddles. It sometimes attained a length of 75 feet. According to Dr. A. Gunther, the mosasaurians "form the nearest approach in Nature to the modern creature of the imagination, the 'sea-snake.'" And it is possible that the mosasaurus of Cretaceous times may have left descendants in the present ocean.

It is to be remembered, however, that while *the* sea-serpent is problematical, an "airy nothing," which may eventually obtain a "local habitation" in our museums, and a name in the records of science, there are really many well-known "sea-snakes." They form the family Hydrophidæ, that is, water-snakes, and number some fifty species. They are found in the tropical parts of the Indo-Pacific Ocean,chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf, in the East Indian Archipelago, and between China and Northern Australia. They are the most poisonous of all snakes, frequenting the neighbourhood of land, but never leaving the water, with the exception of the genus Platurus. Never exceeding twelve feet in length, these sea-snakes can never be taken for that huge monster, *the* sea-serpent.

The interesting results obtained by Dr. C. W. Andrews in his investigations of the fossil mammalia of the classical region of Fayum, in Egypt, have been published in the form of a descriptive catalogue by the trustees of the British Museum. The strata from which the remains have been obtained are of middle and upper Eocene age, and are situated to the north of that ancient irrigation reservoir known as Lake Moeris. The more recent of these beds show indications of having been deposited nearer the land mass, and the coast line advanced northwards as time passed on.

One of the most interesting of the mammalian forms described is a four-toed ungulate, with remarkably massive and powerful horns. Near the place where its bones were disinterred from the rocks stands the mound representing the site of Arsinoe, otherwise Crocodilopolis, where the sacred crocodile kept in Lake Moeris, was worshipped. Hence Dr. Andrews has appropriately named this strange creature Arsinotherium, that is, the beast of Arsinoe. Lake Moeris, again, has provided a name for Moeritherium, interesting as the earliest and most generalised representative of the Proboscidian, or Elephant, order. Africa, which is one of the two regions where elephants now occur, was thus probably the place of origin of the order.

Another interesting Fayum species is the Megalohyrax, or Giant Hyrax. This would appear to be the first fossil representative of that curious modern animal, the hyrax. There are some thirteen species of these little animals, though some authorities consider many of them to be mere varieties. Showing in their structure and habits affinities with such diverse forms as the hare, rhinoceros, hippotamus, and sloth, their classification has been somewhat of difficulty to zoologists. Regarded by some as rodents, they were classed by Cuvier with his Pachyderms. Huxley cut the Gordian knot of their relationship by making them a separate order. With the exception of the Syrian Hyrax, probably the "Coney" of Scripture, the Hyracoidea are confined to Africa.

It is interesting thus to find that Africa, the present home of the hyrax, was also the place of origin of the family, and that it was in Eocene times represented by comparatively gigantics species. Dr. Andrews considers that the new facts brought to light by his researches support the theory of a former land connection between Africa and South America. This existed perhaps in Jurassic times, and continued up to Tertiary.

The callousness with which the foster-parent regards the action of the young cuckoo in turning out the legitimate inhabitants of the nest is one of the strangest things in a strangest history. If, however, the facts which Mr. Peterkin, of Alderley Lodge, Cheshire, relates in the *Field* on the authority of a gamekeeper, are accepted, it must be supposed that the foster-parents' attitude is not always mere callousness. This gamekeeper, who is spoken of as a trustworthy observer, declares that he saw a meadow pipit pull its own young out of the nest and throw them into the ditch to make room for the young cuckoo. Such an incident as this, and the case of the robin, observed by Mr. W. H. Hudson, which allowed its own young one to die on an ivy leaf, where it had been thrown by a young cuckoo, in full view of the nest, seem to lend support to the view expressed long ago by Pliny. "The young cuckoo," he remarks, "obtaining a plentiful supply of food, grows thereby exceeding fat and well-liking. So it comes into special favour with her which is nurse to it and mother of the rest. "She rejoices to see so goodly a bird toward, and wondereth at herself that she has hatched and reared so trim a chick." Surely the old historian has aptly hit off what appears to be the mental attitude of the foster-parent!

No more powerful method exists for the separation of gases than that which has been developed by Sir James Dewer, depending on the use of charcoal cooled in liquid air. The application of the method to producing and maintaining very high vacua has already been dealt with in this column; this second application is not less worthy of attention. Charcoal, it will be remembered, has to a very high degree the power of absorbing gases. The process appears to be in some sense kindred to that of liquefaction. The more easily a gas liquifies by cold, the more easily it can be absorbed by charcoal. Thus, for instance, if charcoal is left under ordinary conditions in the open it will absorb water vapour from the air, and quite a quantity of water can be distilled out of it afterwards. Water vapour in the air is, of course, very near the temperature of liquefaction, and is, in consequence, easily absorbed by charcoal. The "permanent" gases of the air—oxygen and nitrogen—are very far from their point of liquefaction, and charcoal can only absorb them to a slight extent.

The essence of Sir James Dewar's method is to cool charcoal artificially so as to bring it somewhere near the temperature of liquefaction of the gas which it is desired to absorb. For dealing with the gases of the air charcoal cooled in liquid air is used. This will absorb large quantities of oxygen and nitrogen. There are, however, three gases known which are much more difficult to liquify than these, namely, neon, hydrogen, and helium. These are not appreciably absorbed by the cooled charcoal. Neon, it may be remembered, is one of the series of chemically inert gases, of which argon was the first to be discovered. There is no other available source of it than atmospheric air, and the proportion contained is so infinitesimal that hitherto its extraction has been a difficult matter. The proportion is, in fact, only one part in one hundred thousand.

By Sir James Dewar's method, the whole of this scarce constituent can be isolated in a few minutes. Half a cubic foot of air is a good quantity to use. A gas-holder containing this quantity of air is put into communication with a vessel containing cooled charcoal. Nearly the whole of the air rushes into the charcoal. The small residue remaining is put into a tube connected with a second charcoal reservoir, and provided with metal wires at each end, so that an electric discharge can be passed through the contained gas. The small quantity of oxygen and nitrogen which has survived the first treatment is now rapidly absorbed, and on passing an electric discharge, the dancing orange-coloured glow characteristic of pure neon is beautifully seen.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON SIGNS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

Information received from the Indian Ocean, for the week ending 14th July shows that the pressure has fallen rapidly at Mauritius, slightly at Zanzibar and the Seychelles and is in defect at all three stations. The chief feature of these changes is the disappearance of the unfavourable high pressure at Mauritius. The continued excess at the Seychelles, during the past four weeks appears to be associated with the recent relative weakness of the monsoon in the South of the Peninsula and the field of the Bay current.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The trough of low pressure remains against the hills, and the rainfall due to the Bombay monsoon accordingly extends as far as Bengal at the expense of the North-Western margin of its usual field, including the United Provinces, Rajputana and Guja rat. In the Peninsula, however, some improvement has occurred. The Bay currentis again deflected from Burma to Assam by the low pressure in the latter area. In Tenasserim light to moderate general rain has occurred and in the rest of Burma, three stations report small amounts, the heaviest falls being three inches at Mergui and one and a half at Tavoy. The skies continue to be moderately overcast and the temperature is normal or in excess.

In North-East India and Orissa the precipitation has been nearly general. Cherapoonjee reports thirteen inches, Shillong three, Dhubri, and Darjeeling two, Jalpaiguri three, Dinajpur two, Purnea three, Darbhanga one and a half, Sambalpur two. The temperature has fallen and is now normal or in defect except at Chota Nagpur and Orissa. The clouds have increased and the skies are now completely overcast in practically the whole of the North-East of India. In the United Provinces, excluding the Western districts, rain has fallen locally, and in Central Provinces it has been nearly general, while a few falls have also occurred in Central India, and the extreme North of India; the latter due to local disturbance. The chief amounts are Gorakhpur, Bahraich and Seoni one inch, and Nagpur two. The clouds and the humidity have decreased in the United Provinces, East Rajputana, and the Central Provinces. The skies have become practically clear in the United Provinces, except in the Eastern districts and the greater part of Rajputana. The temperature has accordingly risen in the last two areas and is considerable excess in the Punjab.

On the West Coast the rainfall has been nearly general and in Bombay, the Deccan and Hyderabad local, with a few falls in the remainder of the Peninsula. Ratnagiri had three inches, Goa and Mormogao two, Mangalore one and a half, Kurnool one and a half, Kodaikanal one and Madras one and a half. The clouds having increased in the Peninsula, the skies are now moderately to heavily overcast. The temperature has fallen except in Malabar and parts of the Madras Coast and does not differ by more than three and a half degrees from normal.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, in North-East India, Orissa, the Central Provinces and the West Coast; and local rain in the East United Provinces, the Deccan and some rain in the interior of Burma and the interior of South India.

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The pressure distribution remains unchanged and the bay current is confined chiefly to the Burma Coast and Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Bombay current has given practically no rain in Northern India and only light rain in the Central Provinces. In the Deccan the monsoon has weakened slightly, but elsewhere in the Peninsula has been of no appreciable change.

On the Burma Coast the rainfall has been general and in the interior the number of falls has increased slightly. Port Blair, Mergui and Tavoy report one and a half inches and Moulmein two. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast. In Eastern Bengal and Assam a nearly general precipitation has occurred and in Bengal it has been local. Cherrapoonji had nineteen inches, Shillong two, Dhubri three, Chittagong four and Calcutta one and a half. The skies are now moderately to heavily overcast.

In the Central Provinces nearly general light rain has fallen and a light fall is also reported from Dwarka. Elswehere in North-West Central India the weather has been dry. The skies are now practically clear in Upper India.

On the West Coast nearly general rain has continued. In Hyderabad has been local rain with a few falls in the remainder of the Peninsula. The chief amounts have been; Ratnagiri and Goa three inches, Mormugao two, Karwar and Mercara one and a half, Mangalore two, Hyderabad one, and Kurnool one and a half. On the West the skies are heavily overcast, elsewhere moderately to clouded over.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast and in Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the West Coast and local rain in the Central Provinces. A few falls likely in the interior of Burma, Bengal and the interior of the Peninsula.

At Mauritius the pressure has fallen rapidly and is again in defect. At Zanzibar and the Seychelles has been a trifling fall. The winds are stronger than usual at Mauritius and slightly weaker at the other stations. No rain fall at Zanzibar and the precipitation at the Seychelles has increased slightly and is in moderate excess. The chief feature is the disappearance of the unfavourable high pressure at Mauritius. The continued excess of rain at the Seychelles during the past four weeks appears to be associated with the recent relative weakness monsoon in the south Peninsula Field and the Bay Current.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, C. I., JULY 12.

For the last two days it has been raining fairly well. The total rainfall up to date has measured about 8 inches and 50 cents. The sky is cloudy and more rain is expected. In whole Malwa it has rained very well, especially in Jaora and Indore. In Banswara (Mewar) too the rainfall has been good. The temperature this morning is 76 Fahr. and last evening it registered 80 degrees.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Satara, Captain J. M. Tyrrell, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta reports having experienced moderate monsoon and rain on Malabar Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort,		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	17	35	16	93	19	22	17	02
Sunday 15th July 1903.....	1	22	1	50	0	83	1	03
Total	18	57	18	43	20	11	18	07
Total fall to 15th July '05	27	19	21	01	20	35	15	96
Total fall to 15th July '04	27	90	30	96	30	76	23	57

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, JULY 14TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small.

Winds are southerly and easterly at Mangalore, Mormugao and Ratnagiri and south-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Karachi, Ajmer, Deesa, Dwarka, Jamnagar and Veraval.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country.

Rain.—Twenty-five stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 2·78" at Ratnagiri, 2·26" at Mormugao 1·99" at Nagpur, 1·68" at Mangalore and 1·36" at Madras.

Weather.—Conditions on the West Coast are not so favourable as they were yesterday but promise passing showers.

N. LESLIE.

Metcorological Reporter for Western India.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—it is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

OILING AND TARRING OF PUBLIC ROADS IN BOMBAY.

At to-day's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation consideration will be given to the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner on oiling and tarring of public roads in Bombay, along with the Executive Engineer's report thereon:—

"With reference to the Resolution of the Corporation, No. 144 of the 9th April, 1906, requesting the Commissioner to report on the result of the experiments carried out in treating roads with oil and tar, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Corporation, a copy of the Executive Engineer's report No. G/2397 of 12th August ,1905. As regards savings in road repairs consequent on the oiling and tarring, it has not been possible to arrive at any definite figure; but the surfaces treated with oil have maintained themselves in a satisfactory condition much longer than would otherwise have been the case. The Executive Engineer further reports that the treatment of 2nd Dhobitalao Lane with a solution of bitumen and coal tar has given very satisfactory results and that the lane is not likely to need repairs for two years more."

The Executive Engineer reports as under the result of treating the road surfaces in different ways:—

"The tram tracks had to be left unoiled, as the Tramway Company wanted to make the Municipality responsible for any accident that may happen owing to such treatment of the tracks, and accordingly the whole of the road surface from the King's Statue to the Crawford Markets was oiled, leaving the tram tracks untouched. As the full width of the road could not be oiled all at once without causing serious inconvenience to traffic, the operations were confined to one side of the road at a time, and the work was carried out on Sundays for the same reason. Before the oiling operations were commenced, the road surface was patched up in places and blinded wherever found necessary. Immediately before laying on the oil, the whole surface was thoroughly scraped and the dust removed. The first operation was commenced on 13th November, 1904, on the east side, and on 20th November 1904 the west side was dressed. The effect of this lasted till 18th December, 1904, and 8th January, 1905, when the second coating was given, the third and the last of the season being made on 26th March, 1905 and, 2nd April, 1905. The quantity of oil consumed in the three operations was 81·40, 48·05, and 35·00 tons, which cost Rs. 2,571, Rs. 1,526–5, and Rs. 1,157–13–9, respectively: a sum of Rs. 1,350 also was spent on sandstoning the road surface before applying the first coating. Thus the total cost for the season has been Rs. 6,605–2–9. From the time the first coating was applied till the burst of the monsoon, the watering of the whole of the surface experimentally treated was entirely stopped, as also the road scraping, which had, however, to be attended to on five different occasions. This last would have been avoided had it not been for the dust which was placed in the tram tracks and which blew from the unoiled tram tracks on to the portions treated. The experiment, so far as the keeping down of dust is concerned, has proved to be a success. The dust nuisance formerly was so great that, even with watering the roads four times during the day in hot weather, numerous complaints were received. Immediately after the application of the first coating, these complaints ceased, and not only so, but applications were received from the inhabitants of adjacent localities for similar relief being extended to them. These had, of course, to be refused owing to the financial exigencies. Besides the abatement of dust nuisance, the road presented a cleaner and smoother surface, which was more pleasant to walk and drive along.

Dongri Street, from 1st Chinch Bunder Road to Jail Road North—one of the busiest thoroughfares in Bombay—was experimented on in the manner described in para. 21 of my No. 19811 of 14th March, 1904; but owing to the very heavy traffic that passed over it before it had time to set, and a very large number of openings that had unavoidably to be made, the experiment has not proved to be a success. The total cost incurred on this experiment amounts to Rs. 567-9-7. Second Dhobitalao Lane was treated with tarred macadam, and, as was anticipated, it has proved to be an entire success so far as dust nuisance, smoothness, water-proofing, and cleanliness are concerned. In this case, metal 2", 1½" and ½" in size was separately mixed in a solution of coal tar, bitumen, and creosote oil in the proportion of coal tar 24 gallons, bitumen 1 cwt., creosote oil 4 gallons. A layer of the 2" metal treated as above was laid and consolidated, over which the 1½" metal was laid and consolidated, and this again was covered over with 1/2" metal, and the whole thoroughly consolidated. After the consolidation was complete, the surface was coated with the above solution, and immediately after the application, sand was spread and a light roller made to pass over it until the whole was dry. The surface thus treated gives the appearance of an asphalted road. This treatment was commenced on 25th December, 1904, and till now it does not appear to have suffered in any way. It continues to be efficient for a much longer time than in the case of the oiled surfaces of Hornby and Esplanade Roads. The surface of the lane at the time of making this report is as good as it was when first prepared and will apparently continue to be so for a long time to come. Like Hornby and Esplanade Roads, it had not to be watered and scraped from the commencement up till now. The total cost of this experiment has been Rs. 570-8-0. This out of the total sum of Rs. 12,300 sanctioned by the Corporation, a sum of Rs. 7,958-4-4, including the allowance paid to the Inspector in charge of the works, has been expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,341-11-8. The results of the oiling operation from the King's Statue to the Crawford Markets has been very much appreciated by the public."

VIN ORDINAIRE.

By the Sampler.

THE SMELLS OF AULD LANG SYNE.

["We bewail the loss of Clare Market. . . . Clare Market was a rookery and Little Queen Street a desperate nuisance to the man who wanted to get from Waterloo to Edston in a hurry. But life is not all sanitation and train-catching. . . . and we will drop a tear over the dear, evil-smelling old nooks and corners. . . . "—*The Academy.*]

I cannot smell the old smells
I smelt in days ago,
And at this deprivation
My tears begin to flow;
No modern sanitation
Can prove an anodyne,
While striken sore I sigh for
The smells of auld lang syne.

I spurn the choicest attar—
The lily or the rose
Can bring no compensation
To my artistic nose;
No viands from Chicago,
Nor scent-distilling wine,
Can ever take the place of
The smells of auld lang syne.

O typhoid germs, long gone now,
O measles roaming free,
If I could only tell you
How dear you were to me!
But Vandals rose against you,
And here I sit and pine
For whiffs that would recall you,
Dear smells of auld lang syne.

No "Underground" on hot days,
No "Tube" at early morn,
No soap-works well to wind'ard
Can soothe my heart forlorn,
Their best and noblest efforts
Are poor compared with thine;
Your memory lives beyond them,
My smells of auld lang syne.

I cannot smell the old smells;
But peace! my sorry heart—
A dominating new one
May fill a vacant part;
For motor-omnibuses
As substitutes divine
May serve e'en to eclipse you,
Ye smells of auld lang syne.

—*The World.*

AMERICAN TRUTHFULNESS.

SOME specimens of an American's idea of truthful advertising, reprinted with compliments to the London Sphinx Club:—

To let for the season, a miserably furnished cottage containing no advantages, situated in a small yard devoid of fruit trees or shade. In difficult reach of any depot. Mosquitoes and malaria rampant. Would sell cheap or exchange for a baby carriage.

A middle-aged man, without recommendations and possessing absolutely no knowledge of any form of business, seeks a position of trust. Six weeks in last situation, from which he was discharged for tampering with petty cash. Has unique plan of beating cash registers and slot machines.

Don't forget to-morrow is the fake annual sale of straw hats at Grab and Haveit's. Being desirous to foist surplus had headgear on the public, we have marked this down, on cards only, to its original price fifty cents added to same being crossed out above this notice. Hats at 10s. now cost 10s. Don't come early to avoid the rush; we don't expect any.

Pianos.—Lady not going abroad would not sacrifice her £70 piano for £100; she would, however, sell it at the latter price.

(With Supplement.)

FRAIL AND FEEBLE PEOPLE

TRY ELECTRICITY. THERE IS NOTHING GIVES GREATER RELIEF.

If any middle aged or old man does not feel himself as capable to-day, as when he was in his twenties, and any man who knows he is not as perfect as he would like to be, will write me fully regarding his trouble, whether it be Weakness, Waste of Vitality or Power, Nervousness, Weak Back, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles, I will send him reading matter how he can obtain relief by the use of

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

You may think that you have tried your best to be cured; you may have spent money upon this thing and that without success, but until you use Electricity you will never be a strong and healthy being. Electricity has cured thousands who have tried everything else, and I am sure you will be convinced that my method of treatment with Electricity is the proper remedy for you when you see the cures it has made.

Bansda State, via Bilimora.

"DEAR SIR,—

Daily I make use of your Battery during the night time. On the 12th. I bought your battery and to-day is the 29th day. During this time my trouble has been much less severe than before and the result is satisfactory. I feel much stronger than before and my Varicocele has improved to the extent that I am not troubled any more until the evening of each day. I will continue to wear the battery as usual unless you advise to the contrary."

Yours obediently,

(Call at the office and see this letter.)

LADIES who suffer from weakness bearing down pains, Weak Back, can get almost immediate relief from the use of this body battery. There is no use suffering longer when you have such a simple means of obtaining relief.

FREE BOOK. I will send you a book post free, which explains everything thoroughly which you might wish to know regarding this treatment. Write for one of these books, call if you can and see the appliance, get a free test of it. Consultation is free. Office Hours 9-30 to 6 P.M.

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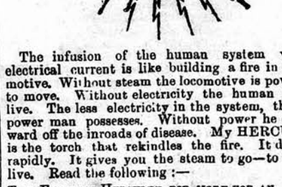

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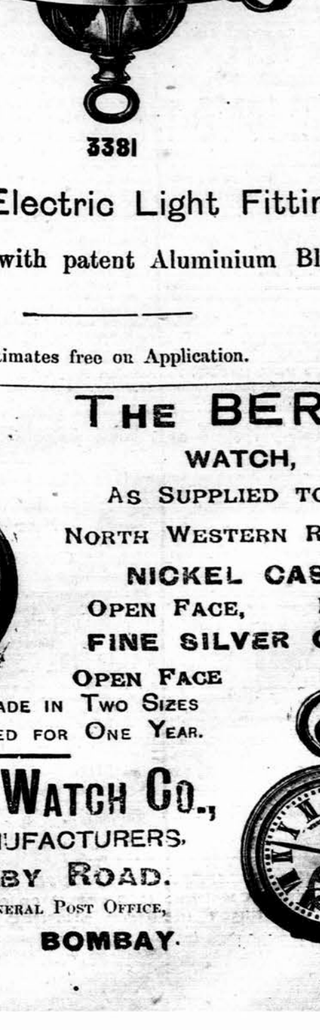

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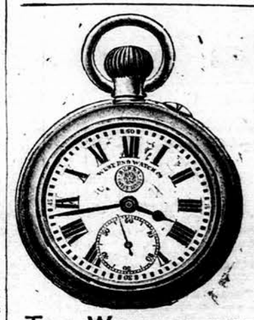

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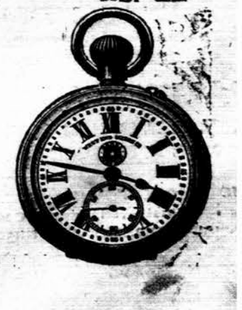

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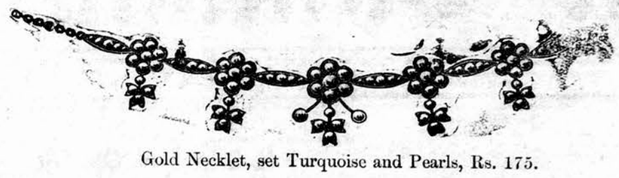

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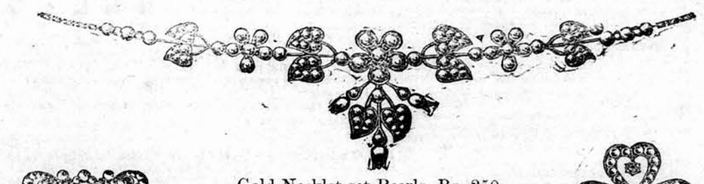

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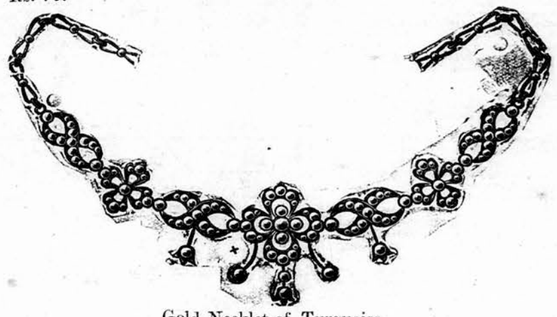

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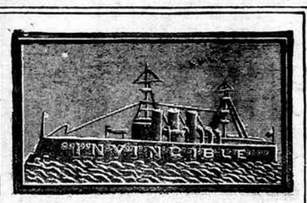

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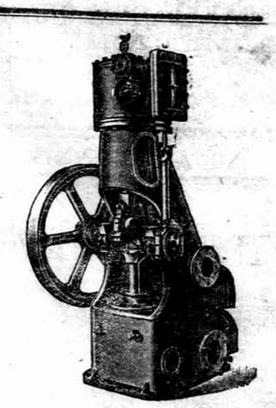

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